THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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[F]IRST EDITION

[E]UROPE.

[Spe]ech of the Emperor Napoleon at the Opening of the French Legislature—The Comments Thereon.

The steamship Donau arrived at New York from Southampton yesterday. By her we have European advices to January 19.

FRANCE.

Opening of the French Legislature—The Emperor's Speech.

The following is the text of the speech from the throne delivered January 18 by the Emperor Napoleon at the opening of the French Chambers:—

Messrs. les Senateurs, Messrs. les Deputes:—The speech which I address to you every year at the opening of the session is the sincere expression of the thoughts which guide my conduct. To explain frankly to the nation before the great bodies of the State the progress of the Government is the duty of the responsible chief of a free country. The task which we have undertaken together is arduous. It is not, indeed, without difficulty that, on a soil shaken by so many revolutions, a government is founded sufficiently impressed with the wants of the age to adopt all the benefits of liberty and sufficiently strong to bear even its excesses. The two laws which you passed during the last session, and the object of which was the development of the principle of free discussion, have produced two opposite effects, which may be useful to point out. On the one hand, the press and public meetings have created in a certain quarter a factious agitation, and have caused the reappearance of ideas and passions which were believed to be extinguished; but on the other hand, the nation, remaining insensible to the most violent excitement, and relying upon my firmness for the maintenance of order, has not felt its faith in the future shaken.

Remarkable coincidence! The more adventurous and subversive minds sought to disturb public tranquillity, so much the more profound became the peace of the country; commercial transactions reassumed a fruitful activity, the public revenues increased considerably, the public interests were reassured, and the greater part of the recent elections gave a new support to my government. The Army law and the subsidies granted by your patriotism have contributed to strengthen the confidence of the country, and in the just consciousness of its pride it experienced a real satisfaction the moment it learned that it was in a position to confront every eventuality. The land and sea forces, strongly constituted, are upon a peace footing. The effective strength of the active army does not exceed that which existed under former systems, but our armament rendered perfect, our arsenals and our magazines filled, our reserves well trained, the National Garde Mobile in course of organization, our fleet reconstructed, and our strongholds in good condition, give to our power a development which was indispensable.

The constant object of my efforts is attained, and the military resources of France are henceforward on a level with its destiny in the world. In this position we can loudly proclaim our desire to maintain peace. There is no weakness in our saying so when we are ready to defend the honor and independence of our country.

Our relations with foreign powers are most friendly. The revolution which has broken out beyond the Pyrenees has not altered our good relations with Spain, and the Conference to stifle a threatening conflict in the East is a great act of which we should appreciate the importance. This Conference approaches its termination, and all the plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the principles calculated to bring about a reconciliation between Greece and Turkey. If, therefore, as I firmly hope, nothing shall arise to disturb general harmony, it will be our fortune to realize many projected improvements, and we shall endeavor to solve all the practical questions raised by the agricultural investigations.

Public works have been sufficiently endowed; parochial roads are being constructed. Education of all classes continues to be successfully developed, and, thanks to the periodical increase of the revenue, we shall soon be able to devote all our solicitude to the diminution of public burdens. The moment is drawing nigh when, for the third time since the establishment of the empire, the legislative body will be constituted afresh by a general election, and each time it will have attained the limit of its legal duration—a thing hitherto unknown. This regularity is due to the harmony which has always existed between us, and to the confidence which I feel in the sincere exercise of universal suffrage. The popular masses are staunch in their faith as in their affections, and if noble passions are able to rouse them, sophism and calumny scarce ruffle the surface. Sustained by your approbation and your concurrence, I am thoroughly resolved to persevere in the course which I have laid down—that is to say, to adopt all real progress, but also to maintain, without discussion, the essential bases of the constitution which the national vote has placed under shelter from all attacks. "A good tree is known by the fruit it bears," says the Gospel.

Well, if we cast a glance at the past, which is the Government that has given to France seventeen years of ever-increasing quiet and prosperity? Certainly every government is liable to error, and fortune does not smile upon all enterprises, but that which constitutes my strength is the fact that the nation does not ignore, that for twenty years I have not had a single thought, I have not done a single deed, of which the motive was other than the interest and greatness of France. Nor is it ignorant of the circumstance that I was the first to desire a rigorous control over the conduct of affairs; that I, with this object, increased the powers of the deliberative assemblies, persuaded that the real support of a government is to be found in the independence and patriotism of the great bodies of the State. This session will add fresh services to those which you have already rendered to the country. Soon the nation, called together in its *comitia*, will sanction the policy which we have pursued. It will once more proclaim by its votes that it does not desire revolution, but wishes to rest the destinies of France upon the intimate alliance of power with liberty.

The Voice of the Press on the Speech.

The London *Times* of the 19th ult. says:—France does not desire revolution, the nation is in harmony with the Emperor in dreading such a contingency, and hence it is the Emperor has confidence that at another general election another legislative body will be chosen ready to accept the policy he may recommend to their notice. We need scarcely add a word to show that Napoleon III has not found out the secret of a free continuous government. He told his hearers yesterday, with no less truth than egotism, that France relied upon his firmness for the maintenance of order. The Emperor is, in fact, the keystone, without which the whole fabric falls to pieces. Upon his personal qualities, and upon these alone, depends the conservation of the imperial system. And he is perfectly resolved that this condition of affairs shall remain untouched. Ministers responsible to the Emperor and to the Emperor alone, and an Emperor responsible alone to the people, constitute an autocracy which is plainly defective, since it furnishes no guarantee for its own succession, still less for the union of governing ability with governing power.

The London *Telegraph* of the 19th ult. says:—It is a significant fact that the Emperor never loses an opportunity of acknowledging the source from which his power sprang; and in the speech of yesterday he reiterates once more his "confidence in the sincere exercise of universal suffrage." Even the bitterest opponents of the imperial dynasty admit that the principle of universal suffrage has obtained a permanent hold on the French; and with that principle the empire is popularly identified. To our critical English taste, there may seem something of hyperbole in the assertion that "the masses are staunch in their faith as in their affection, and, if noble passions are able to rouse them, sophism and calumny scarcely ruffle their surface." But to a French audience such a statement carries with it no flavor of exaggeration; and the practical truth of the declaration, that the masses are still constant in their attachment to the empire and indifferent to the attacks by which it is assailed, is a matter not of opinion but of fact.

The London *Standard* of the same date observes:—What the Emperor says about the military resources of France is certainly not without its importance. He says that the constant object of his efforts is attained, that the military resources of France are henceforward upon a level with her destiny in the world—a sort of truism which has usually found its chief verification in the overthrow of small States whose military resources were exactly on a level with their helplessness, and proved quite conformable with the destiny of subjugation. But if the Emperor's language is not particularly happy or full of meaning, there is no denying or disregarding the importance of his statements that the armaments of France are rendered perfect, that her arsenals and magazines are filled, her reserves exercised, her Garde Mobile in course of organization, her fleet transformed and her strongholds in good condition. Whether this development of the power of France was, as the Emperor says, necessary, is a question upon which we will not, of course, enter; but the Emperor, we may be sure, has not exaggerated in this description of the military resources of the empire; and the Berlin War Office, which boasts of being able to call a million of men to arms by a short telegram, and is fond of talking as if General von Moltke had already mapped out an advance upon Paris, will do well to keep in mind the assurance the Emperor gives that France is quite ready for war, and will not be caught napping in 1869 as in 1866.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Treaty.

From the London Times, Jan. 19.

Considerable importance must be attached to the manner in which the various claims are submitted to the commission. If an unlimited investigation were to be held in each case, we should have the prospect of an interminable series of trials for damages, and the labors of the commissioners might never be concluded. Accordingly, it has been wisely determined that the commissioners shall form their decisions upon such evidence and information only as shall be furnished by the two governments. Every statement or document presented to them under this authority they will, however, be bound to receive, and also, if required, to hear one person on each side, as the counsellor or agent of such Government. Here, again, when we remember the many points Mr. Seward has brought forward at various times, this may seem somewhat too elastic a permission; yet it would, no doubt, have been difficult to refuse to either Government the power of submitting any information they may think relevant to their case. The evidence and the documents thus authenticated by the two Governments will of necessity be in a great measure condensed and arranged. Though the commissioners will be bound to peruse it, they will not be bound to treat it all as relevant; and it is not perhaps unreasonable to expect that they will have succeeded in deciding upon every claim within the two years within which, by the terms of the convention, they are required to conclude their labors. All claims are to be presented within six months from the day of their first meeting, except in special cases, for which three months more may be allowed. Compensations are all to be paid within eighteen months of the decision. It only remains to mention that the two parties make a solemn declaration that the proceedings of the commission shall be considered a final settlement of all claims since 1853.

Such, we believe, are the main outlines of this convention. Even if it should be less successful than we anticipate, it will remain as an indisputable monument of the readiness of the British government to make every possible concession, not only to international obligations, but to the susceptibilities of a high-spirited people. Further than this it is impossible for us to go; but impartial opinion will, we are confident, acknowledge we have here offered all that equity can demand; and we are equally confident that the United States Senate is incapable of demanding more. We shall await with interest the discussion of the convention by the legislative bodies of the two countries.

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.

The Armies and War Material of the Continental Powers.

A military correspondent of the London *Times* opportunely estimates the number and efficiency of the various continental armies. The events of 1866 set aside the old theory of war. Reconstruction *ab origine* became a necessity for every army in Europe except that of Prussia. No State has neglected this work, and all the stronger nations have pressed it forward as rapidly as possible. It would be idle to deny that at the present moment the general result is of special importance. The correspondent of the *Times* estimates that two of the European States are thoroughly prepared for war, with splendid armies and abundant *materiel*; the rest are more or less in arrear. France could put into the field fully half a million of men, armed with breech-loaders, which, without being perfect, are decidedly superior to the Prussian needle-gun. Behind this great army is a vast array of reserves, more or less carefully equipped, making altogether a million combatants. The latest improvements in organization have been carefully attended to. The French artillery is good. The Prussians have greatly improved, too. But the infantry fighting is still open to some faults, which have been avoided by the French. The Prussian cavalry and artillery are not all that they might be, the latter being in particular indifferently handled. In 1866 the Austrian artillery proved decidedly superior. Prussia's great strength lies in her infantry, which has on its side all the prestige of recent successes, as well as confidence and experience in its weapon. The South German armies, too, would be at the command of Prussia in case of war, though their movements are slow and their efficiency somewhat below the average. They number 200,000 on paper. The North German Confederacy is inferior in numerical force to France, but the difference in the field would be practically small.

Two great powers, then, are ready for the combat, having command of men, money, and the spirit of antagonistic races. The rest of the European nations are unprepared for a great struggle. Austria is behind, but is yet more formidable than in 1866. The new organization gives a peace strength of 159,000, a regular army for war of 800,000, including the reserves—border troops 53,000, and Landwehr 200,000, besides the Landsturm, not yet completely organized. The field artillery did right well in the war, and has needed no changes. The cavalry rode and fought splendidly, but were not employed to the extent or in the manner they ought to have been, and probably would be now. Breech loaders have been furnished to the troops, and the arm now in use will be replaced shortly by a better one. A few years of peace would bring Austria once more to the front. Russia is still further behind. She professes to have a force of a million and a half of all arms, but this is a pen and ink estimate. It is certain that only a part of the army has rifled field guns and breech-loading small arms; and without these modern necessities for war it would be madness to take the field against trained European troops. Italy has 350,000 regulars and a national guard; but from the weakness of the Government and the flightiness of the people, the Italian army is of less value in calculations than any other in Europe, except Spain. As to Turkey, she has got an Englishman to take charge of her fleet; when she does the same with her army, there will be some interest in counting its numbers. The writer sums up, that if France and Prussia would shake hands, or Prussia and Austria form a strict offensive and defensive alliance, there would be little fear of war for some years. Unfortunately, neither of these contingencies is probable at present.

IS THE LASH A SUCCESS?

Delaware Journalists Consider it an Important Question.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of Saturday editorially says:—

Years ago, the whipping-post and pillory were common methods of punishments everywhere. The rack, the thumbscrews, the wheel, and others of the horrible enginery of torture had gone out of use, but the public lashing and pillorying lingered later. They were of the same brood of barbarous punishments, similar in kind, but less in degree. So long ago as 1826, of all the States north and east of Virginia, only two continued to whip. These were Delaware and Rhode Island. In the former it was for a great number of offenses; in the latter it applied to but one. Since 1826, every State in the Union has abolished both the pillory and the lash,—save one. That exception is this State.

Now we affirm that this action on the part of all the other communities in the Union should be enough to convince us of the propriety of abolition. We cannot think that our little State, comprising the two hundred and fiftieth part of the American people, better understands the true methods of punishment than all of the other two hundred and forty-nine. One standing against such odds should surely pause and inquire. The one juror who thought the eleven so stubborn had a large possibility of being right compared with this case. But, further, we should consider that for more than fifty years in Pennsylvania, for nearly fifty in New York and Massachusetts, societies of the most intelligent and thoughtful citizens have given the subject of punishments their careful study. They have examined the origin of crime, traced the career of criminals, watched the effects of the various penalties. Till within a year, Delaware has had no such a society at all. No one has studied, with any care or persistency, this most important matter of criminal reform. Is it reasonable to suppose that we, ignorant as we must be in the premises, can know better than these other States?

It is conceded, we think, that the lash injures the culprit. It hardens him, hurts his self-respect, degrades him publicly. The sole argument remaining is that it "protects society." But does it? We believe, on the contrary, that of all the legacies left us by the slave system now remaining imbedded in our laws and customs, this whipping and pillorying does most to injure the community. The laws of a State are the embodiment of its highest wisdom, its purest virtues, its most thorough methods. But this law is brutal, barbarous, and degrading. Every man—even its friends—feel this. They may defend its utility, but they know perfectly its bad features. While it remains to be law, it not only fixes a stigma, a just reproach, upon us in the eyes of others, but it positively affects and injures the Christian character of our people. More whisky is drunk, more oaths are sworn, more vice is engendered, more crimes are committed, more characters are lowered from nobility into vulgarity, this day in Delaware, because of the law inflicting punishment by the pillory and the lash.

Is the lash a success? Was slavery a success? Was the cropping of ears, the slitting of noses, the branding with irons, a success?

No, gentlemen, the lash is useless; it is not only a disgrace, but a failure. The days of the plantation scourge are gone by; so are the days of this scourging by law. It does not repress crime, but develops the sources whence criminals come. It does not train men to higher and holier living, but degrades their natures, whips their manhood, pillories their souls. With all our heart, we pray for such light shed upon Delaware, from the divinity of Christian mercy, justice, and purity, as shall sweep into oblivion this relic of brutal and barbarous times.

DEFEATED.

A Flank Movement by the Pennsylvania Railroad Directors.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Saturday morning states:—

The Erie Railroad Company, it appears, had, with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, effected a lease of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad, thereby securing the trade of St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Chicago, and dealing a heavy blow to the Pennsylvania Railroad and connections west of this city. The terms of the lease were liberal indeed, characteristic of the princely munificence of the gentlemen who manage and manipulate Erie Railroad stock in New York. The lessees, among other things, were to pay the interest on the funded debt of some $20,000,000 and dividends to the stockholders, and fulfil all the contracts of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad Company with other railroad companies.

This bargain was considered as a fact accomplished, and Jay Gould, President of Erie, and his party were raiding through the West and Southwest in search of new fields of operation and new triumphs of railroad genius, awaiting the, as a matter of course, confirmation of their lease by the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad Company. Yesterday these stockholders met at Columbus, and when the lease was submitted and their assent asked, they not only refused to ratify and confirm it, but rejected it, and to the great surprise and disgust of the friends of Erie, ratified and confirmed a lease of their road to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway Company, in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's interest.

The terms of the new lease are, we learn, fair and equitable, and insure their fulfilment in good faith. This treatment of the New Yorkers by the people of the West would certainly indicate a want of confidence in handing over their property to be managed according to the rules of Wall street financiering and jobbing.

This counter-blow by the Pennsylvania Railroad interest has greatly demoralized the magnificent railroad projects of the Erie, and as the fight on this line is ended by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company taking immediate possession, the "friends of Erie" retire defeated and disconsolate from what they expected would be a field and enterprise of some glory and much profit to themselves.

Were They False?

Don Piatt, writing from Washington, says:—The opinion is very general here that these two sensational documents, lately printed in the Baltimore *American*, are forgeries. I will answer for the one testified to by McPhail. McPhail is an old acquaintance of ours, and it would not do for his attorney to call for General Schenck, or any of his staff, were that former agent of detectives to have his character in question.

But aside from this, the evidence on the face of the paper is conclusive. One cannot realize that so fearful a crime was committed by such a set of asses as the pretended confessions made the conspirators to be. If these papers were in the possession of loyal men, why were they not produced before this? and if in the hands of the enemy, why are they brought out now?

The whole affair is wrapped in a profound mystery, and will not be cleared up by such clumsy rogues as the authors or author of these pretended confessions.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrible Disasters—A Connecticut Town Inundated—Fifteen Persons Drowned—Four Men Killed in Troy, N. Y.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Terrible Calamity—Rising of the Danbury River—A Town Inundated—Fifteen Lives Lost.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BETHEL, Conn., Feb. 1.—Information reached here this morning from Danbury, Conecticut, to the effect that the Cohanzie dam at that place gave way during last evening, and swept several bridges and houses away. Several persons are reported drowned, but the full extent of the damage is not yet known.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

BETHEL, Conn., Feb. 1.—The damage to life and property at Danbury last night, by the freshet in the Danbury river, was very extensive. The Cohanzie dam broke away first, and the water rushed down and broke the other dams in the same stream, and kept on increasing in volume and power until it reached the town, where it swept away several dwelling-houses and bridges. Fifteen lives were lost by drowning and the intense cold. Up to this hour eleven bodies have been found. Four persons are missing. Three were standing on one of the bridges, watching the water as it rushed down, but before they could reach the shore the bridge upon which they were standing was carried away and they were all drowned. A lady becoming terrified at the freshet, was drowned by imprudently attempting to leave her house while it was surrounded by water and huge cakes of ice.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Enrolment of the Militia—Horrible Tragedy at a Marriage Ceremony—Forrest gives up Politics.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 1.—The militia ordered out by the proclamation of Governor Brownlow is being slowly organized. But sixty men, armed and equipped, have as yet arrived at the general rendezvous in this city. A regiment from East Tennessee will arrive during the coming week. Each of the counties threatened with martial law has sent a delegation to the General commanding and to the Executive, to make representations and promises that will save them from violence from State militia.

A young man at Connersville, in Giles county, Tenn., on Thursday evening, while standing on the floor in the act of being married, was shot down by the brother of his bride. He fell in the arms of the devoted girl, who, assisted by friends, conveyed him to a bed, when, at her request, the marriage ceremony was finished; she exclaiming that she had rather mourn a dead husband than a dead lover. In a few minutes the newly made husband expired. The murderer escaped.

General Forrest has made arrangements to assume the building of the Selma road. He says he will never more appear in politics.

FROM NEW YORK.

Erie Stocks Thrown Out of the Regular Board.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—In consequence of the Erie Railway officials not registering the stock of the road as decided necessary by the regular stock board several days since, this morning the entire Erie stock was thrown out of the regular board, and there was no call by the shares. It is anticipated the open board will to-day also refuse to recognize sales or purchases of Erie until the matter is satisfactorily arranged.

Terrible Accident—Three Men Killed and Five Severely Injured.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

TROY, Feb. 1.—At a dock blasting on the Lebanon Springs Railroad, in the town of South Petersburg, Rensselaer county, on Saturday morning, three men named John Conners and E. B. Webster, of Syracuse, and William Clayton, were killed, and five others injured, by the premature explosion of nitro-glycerine. Of the injured, John O'Neal cannot possibly survive. The killed were horribly mutilated, their limbs being blown off, and their bodies rendered almost unrecognizable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A False Report Corrected.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The news telegraphed from this city yesterday to the New York *Tribune*, that Thomas B. Florence, ex-member of Congress from Philadelphia, had died on Saturday of intermittent fever, is entirely without foundation. He is alive, and enjoying comparatively good health.

[Mr. Florence's arrival in this city is confidently expected by his friends this afternoon.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

Latest News from Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Miss Worthington, of Baltimore county, in coming to this city a few days ago, had her pocket picked of nearly nine hundred dollars.

A large number of Baltimore Knights Templar will attend the Knights Templar's levee in Washington to-morrow evening.

Zebulon Walters, for sixty three years a clerk in the Bank of Baltimore, died on Saturday, in his eighty-fifth year.

Suicide on Staten Island.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—J. M. Evans, a butcher, at Stapleton, Staten Island, hung himself last night. No cause is known.

—The Woman's Rights Convention at Washington charged men fifty cents admission.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—The February term of the Court was opened this morning by his Honor Judge Ludlow, who, after the Grand Jurors had been sworn and affirmed, proceeded to instruct them upon their duties. Passing the generalities incident to every such address and coming to particulars which he desired to impress upon the minds of the jurors, he spoke as follows:—

Much has recently been said about the prevalence of crime. It is true that in this great warfare carried on between vice and virtue, vice has had her carnival. Especially in our great cities we have been called upon to hear, day by day, the evidence of some outrage perpetrated by persons who live here, or who are casually visiting the large cities upon our seaboard. This is to be expected. A long war has ceased; thousands of men have been thrown out of employment, and those of the population who are vicious have taken advantage of the circumstance, and have attempted to plunder the virtuous. I fear sometimes there has been too much delay in the execution of the sentences which have been pronounced according to law. I fear at other times, that men convicted of the highest crimes known have not been executed according to law. I fear also that the sympathies of a vast number of good citizens have been invoked in behalf of those who are actually imprisoned, and perhaps all of us are to blame in that we have lent too ready an ear to the applications that have been made for pardon, and that some men who ought to have been retained in custody have been discharged.

Now, gentlemen, I do not mean to say that we are not to be merciful. Mercy is a Divine attribute. It is our duty to treat every man, particularly fallen men, with every consideration, with just regard to the interests of the community. But after all that has been said and done, it seems to me that we, perhaps, in our endeavors to do away with some of the worst features in the treatment of criminals, have gone in a different direction, and have allowed too many sympathies to operate in behalf of criminals. No sooner is a man convicted of the highest crime known to the law, than every effort seems to be made to screen him from a just punishment. This, indeed, is very merciful to him, but what becomes of the man who has been murdered? No sooner has he been sent to the Penitentiary for some brutal murder than our sympathies are enlisted for his rescue, but what becomes of the man who has been sent into eternity, and his wife and children? The moment some institution is robbed, or some citizen is plundered, every effort seems to be made by good people to rescue that man from punishment. Why should that be? Have we no mercy to bestow upon the community? It is merciful to the man, but how is it with regard to the men, women, and children who sleep under the protecting wing of the law, to stimulate every sympathy for the rescue of the criminal, and ignore those who demand and must receive our protection? Gentlemen, we are accused of being severe. Why, I have seen the judges of this Court almost break down under the load of sentencing some man because they knew the punishment would fall heavier upon his family than himself. But unless they did their duty, what would become of the protection to property and life which every citizen is bound to have under the law of the land?

Now it is a well-known fact that the inmates of our County Prison and Penitentiary, in this county at least, live better than the honest, industrious poor of the community. No man desires to see a prisoner starve or treated with barbarity, but something should be done to make the man who is a felon appreciate his position. The way of the transgressor shall be hard. Some philanthropists think that, though this law is Divine, it is out of date. What right has the pickpocket who has been brought time and again before this Court, to expect that he shall be sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary or prison, and go there, and with very slight labor spend the time and be discharged to plunder again? It may be a harsh rule, but a Divine and sound one, which would require a professional thief, robber, or burglar to understand that when he is in prison he is in a very uncomfortable place. The principle that looks to the reformation of the prisoner is a false one, in my judgment.

Since the 24th of November thirteen homicide cases have been tried in this Court, one of them occupying sixteen days and another twelve, the Court being employed night and day. By special order of the Court a separate criminal court has been opened and carried on in this county, and I am informed that 548 bills have been disposed of since November last.

All I ask now—and I am sure there will be but one answer to the question—is, will you not proceed vigilantly to the discharge of your duty? All I ask of the District Attorney is that he will press on as he has done with the business of the Court. The duty of the officers is that they enforce the commands of the Court to the letter; of the criminal authorities that they shall be vigilant day and night. I ask that the officers of the Court, Petit Jurors, Mayor, Police, Detectives, to act with one mind, one will, and a singleness of purpose, and then it shall be that the magistrate beareth not the sword in vain, and that while mercy shall be meted according to the circumstance of the case, justice shall also be done, and to the community, who have a right to look to us for protection; so that when your families, women and children, walk the streets by day or night, or slumber at night, they shall feel that there is an arm powerful enough to protect them even in their deepest slumber. It can be done by united eternal vigilance, which fears nothing and does all.

I now dismiss you to the discharge of your duty. I ought to say to you that in homicide cases the bills presented to you charge simply murder, therefore you have nothing to do with the degree, or the question of guilt or innocence. In misdemeanors you have control of the costs.

The grand jurors then retired to their room, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FULL POCKETS.

Good Prospects for the South.

A Georgia paper says that many of the farmers of that State have now stored away in their money boxes all the way from $1000 to $8000 and $10,000, the proceeds of last year's crops. This is more money than they have seen for a long time, and they begin to feel rich already.

These Georgia farmers have simply a foretaste of what awaits all the Southern husbandmen under the free system of labor which has been brought about by the war, and in a very few years at the longest they will come to acknowledge the beneficence of the change. Lands which have been abandoned and overgrown with brushwood, after their surface has been worn out, will once more be brought under tillage and be made to yield bountiful crops. Much of the labor on large plantations formerly performed by blacks will now be done by mechanical implements. The hitherto insurmountable barrier of slavery having been broken down, skilful artisans and laborers will scatter through the Southern States. The appearance of immigrants and the increase of population will create a demand for land, and steadily enhance its price in the market. The Southern farmers will no longer have to feed and clothe young, old, infirm, and sick negroes, and maintain the able-bodied during the interregnums between the planting seasons. The freedmen will be compelled to look after themselves, and their consequent increased manual labor will be so much addition to the material prosperity of the South. The Southern bee-hive will no longer be overflowing with drones. The days of the cotton factors, who have in years gone by obtained the lion's share of the crops, are already numbered. Planters hereafter will themselves receive the full value of their products, instead of being compelled to divide with middlemen. New railroads, already planned, or in process of construction all over the South, will place the husbandmen in communication with the world around them, and bring markets to their very doors. There is no limit to the prosperity and development which are vouchsafed the agricultural interests of the South now that the great incubus which has hitherto repressed and kept them down is removed.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } Monday, Feb. 1, 1869. }

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 108½ was bid for 10-40s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 113 for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 110⅛ for '65 5-20s; 108¼ for July '65 5-20s; 108⅜ for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 100¼, and old do. at 97.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48@48 31-100, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼, no change; and Minehill at 55, no change. 124 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 68 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 56½ for Lehigh Valley; 30½ for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 34½ for Catawissa preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 11½, a slight advance; 46 was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Green and Coates; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Girard College; and 35½ for Fifth and Sixth.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 123½, no change; 157½ was bid for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western; 73½ for City; 63 for Commonwealth and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 31½@31⅝, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20⅞ for preferred do.; 67 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read RR..........b30... 48⅛

FIRST BOARD.

$100 5-20s '64..cp.......109⅜	19 sh Penna R......ls.. 57⅜
$5000 U S 10-40s.cp......108⅜	10 do.............. 57¼
$5000 do..........s5..108⅜	100 sh Read R......b30..48 31
$2500 Pa 6s, 2 ser.......105	100 do..............48 31
$2000 City 6s, Old....... 97	300 do......ls.b30.. 48⅛
$1000 St Louis Wat L..l 2⅝	200 do..........ls..48 1-6
$3000 N P R 7s ..... 20.. 98	3 do......ls.trf.. 48⅛
$1000 Sun & E 7s......... 99	18 do......b5wn.. 48⅛
$5000 Sch N 6s' 82 ...... 78½	1 do.............. 48⅛
$1000 Leh Con Ln........ 86	14 do......ls.trf.. 48⅛
$7000 Leh 6s. gold l..l.. 90½	100 do...b5wn..48 3-16
6 sh Minehill.......... 55	100 do.........b10.. 48⅛
100 sh Leh N.........s60.. 31⅝	100 do..........s10.. 48
100 do.........b60.. 31½	100 do.......s10..48 3-16
100 do.............. 31½	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅞@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136@136¼; Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@109⅝; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1868, 108⅝@109⅛; 10-40s, 108¼@108½, Union Pacific bonds, 101⅛@101⅜. Gold, 136⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109⅜@109½; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1868, 108⅝@108⅞; 10-40s, 108¼@108½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 136@136⅛.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	159¼	West. Union Tel....	38¼
N.Y. and E. R.	38	Cleve. & Toledo R.	104½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅞	Toledo & Wabash..	64¼
Mich.S.and N.I. R.	93	Mil. & St. Paul R..	66⅞
Cle. and Pitt R.	90¾	Adams Express....	60
Chi. and N.W.com.	83¼	Wells, Fargo.......	30
Chi. and N.W.pref..	93¾	United States......	55⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	130	Tennessee 6s, New	67
Pitts. F. W.&Chi.R.	120	Gold...............	135⅞
Pacific Mail Steam.	118¾	Market heavy.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 200 bushels sold at $9·25@9·50 per 64 pounds. Timothy is held at $3·75@4; and Flaxseed at $2·60@2·65.

The Flour market is very dull and prices favor buyers. About 500 bushels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $4·75@5·25 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $7@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8·50@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is confined to prime lots for the supply of the wants of the local millers. Sales of red at $1·55@1·75; amber at $1·90@2; and white at $2·10@2·35. Rye is steady at $1·58@1·60 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet and weak. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 86@88c., and new white at 82@85c. Oats attract but little attention; sales of 8000 bushels Western at 72@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The stock is light, and No. 1 Quercitron commands $45 per ton.

Whisky—Western is dull at 98c.@1 per gallon, duty paid, in wood and iron bound packages.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Cotton, in the absence of cable advices, is nominally unchanged. Flour quiet and inactive. Wheat firm; sales of prime red at $2·30@2·35. Corn firm; prime white, 87@88c.; yellow, 86@87c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1·55@1·60. Pork firm at $32. Bacon active; rib sides, 17¼@17½c.; clear do., 18¼@18½c.; shoulders, 14¼@15¼c. Hams, 20c. Lard firm at 21c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Stocks unsettled and feverish. Chicago and Rock Island, 130¼; Reading, 96¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 109¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 121; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 93¾; New York Central, 126¼; Illinois Central, 138; Cumberland preferred, 138½; Missouri 6s, 87; 5-20s 1862, 113¼; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 110⅛; new do., 108⅛; 10-40s, 108¼. Gold, 136⅛. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109.

Erie Railroad stock will not be called at the Stock Board hereafter, that Company having failed to register their transfers as required.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............FEBRUARY 1.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............28|11 A. M..............34|2 P. M..............35

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr S. C. Evans, Hammond, 27 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to A. F. Damon. Left barque Imperador, to sail about 8th ult., for Philadelphia.

ARRIVED AT CHESTER.

Brig Condova, Eddy, 10 days from Matanzas, with sugar, molasses, etc., to S. Morris Waln & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Onni, from Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Elena, Stuart, from Ivigtut for Philadelphia, sailed from Peterhead 12th ult., having repaired, and passed through Pentland Firth same day.

Barque Ida, Ingraham, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 18th ult.

Barque Maria Margaretha, Dolen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 14th ult.

Barque Sampo, Hornveer, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Great Ormshead 12th ult.

Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 21st ult.

Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, for Philadelphia, remained at Matanzas 21st ult.

Brig Hunter, Lamb, at St. Thomas 18th ult., from Sombrero for Philadelphia, and sailed again 13th.

Brig John Given, Mayo, hence, at Halifax 27th ult.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, for Philadelphia, remained at Matanzas 21st ult.

Schrs Ella Amsden, Smith, and J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 28th ult., for New York.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, hence, at Pensacola 21st ultimo.

Schr W. Carroll, Magee, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 30th ult.

Schr E. H. Furber, Cobb, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 28th ult.

Schr Western Sea, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th ult.

Schr Maud Moloock, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 28th ult.

Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, from Georgetown, S. C., at New York 29th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Looking into Futurity.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The propensity of men (and sometimes of women) to look into futurity and to hazard prophetical guesses for the mere chance of being able to say, "I told you so," is harmless enough when it is confined to the weather, but we have noticed that it is sometimes capable of doing a great deal of mischief when it exhibits itself in politics. Our own Rebellion was specially fruitful of vaticination at home. Abroad, and especially in England, we have the authority of Mr. Cobden for the fact that nobody had faith in us except the intelligent middle and lower classes. The *Pall Mall Gazette* lately made the remarkable statement that "every prediction it had yet seen on the course of American affairs had turned out to be wrong." If we refer to these predictions again, it is in no spirit of self-sufficiency, but to own that during the war we sometimes attached too much importance to foreign criticism, and especially to English criticism. But, on the other hand, it should be remembered that we were disappointed in the very beginning of our trouble. We were unwise enough to expect English sympathy. We supposed that those anti-slavery professions with which we were so familiar really meant something. We did not comprehend how a cotton famine could alter the moral aspect of a grave social question. We were loth to believe that even aristocracy itself could bear a mortal grudge against our democratic forms. We were working with such conscientious earnestness that it pained us to be distrusted. We had such perfect confidence in the restoration of the Union, that doubts of the result which we had so much at heart seemed to us not only unkind, but absurd. Yet it must be claimed upon our part that long before the close of the war the public mind had thrown off this nervous and irritable feeling. Gradual success restored self-confidence, until at last we reached precisely the point which we should have occupied from the beginning. We did as a nation what every individual must do—we worked out our own salvation, and determined, if we could not satisfy others, at least to satisfy ourselves. We learned that the future is always bright for those who strive well and for worthy ends

The abolition of slavery is such an immense and predominant advantage that we are in danger of overlooking other and excellent results of the triumph of the Union. Next in value to honesty itself is a lively faith that it is the best policy; yet, so far as public affairs are concerned, this is a truth which no nation seems ever fully to have comprehended. "My country, right or wrong"—it has been always supposed that a man who could say this, without blushing or stuttering, had reached the summit of patriotism. Long before the Rebellion broke out, we were continually told that the first thing to be secured was the perpetuity of the Union, without any thought of the morality of the means—a fallacy which confused even the masculine intellect of Mr. Webster, and made mere dotards of scores of able politicians. For more than a dozen years the Capitol resounded with predictions of the dissolution of the Union. It was taken for granted that we were powerless to preserve it should it be seriously assailed. It was the fashion to assume that after dissolution must come the deluge. During several succeeding administrations the country was controlled and directed mainly by its fears and forebodings. From the press, the pulpit, and the forum, there was a continual recurrence of warnings, the only result of which was fresh concession, as fresh demands were made upon us. It is a remarkable fact that the civil war came at last without any specific legislative provocation. Certain laws might have been considered by the South as injuries without impropriety, from the slaveholder's point of view; but the election of Mr. Lincoln was not an injury, and could not have been so regarded by reasonable men. After all, the pathetic predictions of the professional Union-saviors had little enough to do with the event. We quote for the encouragement of the public the acknowledgment of our English contemporary, because the race of the prophets is still busy, and the voice of the croaker is still heard in the land. We are to be ruined by a return to specie payments. We are to be ruined by negro suffrage. We are to be ruined by a moneyed aristocracy. We are to be ruined by taxes. We are to be ruined by a new Rebellion at the South. We are to be ruined by an entirely fresh Rebellion at the West. We are to be ruined by Jones' little bill now before the House—ruined if it passes, and ruined if it does not pass. Our recent history is good for nothing if it fails to teach that we may calmly trust the future's hidden season, while we continue to recognize and to do the duty of the passing hour.

Much Ado About Nothing.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There has been a misunderstanding between the United States Minister to Brazil, James Watson Webb, and Rear-Admiral Davis, of our South Atlantic squadron, which has resulted in adding to the archives of the State Department another heavy volume of correspondence. The Minister last fall, as a matter of paramount public duty, urged the Admiral to go with his whole squadron to the rescue of two members of our late Minister Washburn's legation in Paraguay, held under arrest by Lopez after Washburn's release, which was due to Webb's persistent demands. Webb had a talk with Davis on the subject of the two detained officials by Lopez, and then wrote Davis (October 6, 1868) a long letter, enclosing a still longer one from Washburn, on the state of things in Paraguay. Davis responds (October 8):—"Since your opinion is formed without a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, I may not possibly attach so much value to it as you seem to expect;" and that's all he has to say. Webb is fired up by this, and (October 9) writes to Davis a regular lecture, hot and sharp, but full of dignity, at the opening of which he says:—"On returning from the United States Consulate yesterday afternoon, when passing a Portuguese corner grocery known as 'Portuguese Joe's,' the proprietor stopped my carriage and placed in my hands your official letter dated yesterday." The lecture closes with this reprimand:—

"Should this correspondence be continued, I request that you will send your official notes to me in the same manner that you have heretofore forwarded your private correspondence—that is by a boat from the Guerriere direct to the delegation. Or if that should be inconvenient, please send your letters to our consulate, which is in close proximity to the fleet landing. It is not seemly that an official correspondence between the United States Minister and the naval officer in command of a station, no matter how exalted or humble his rank, should be left at a corner grocery to be forwarded when the proprietor of such grocery finds it convenient to send lard and groceries to the Minister's kitchen. One proceeding of that nature is quite sufficient to indicate your contempt for the subject discussed, even if not intended to be personally offensive to your Minister."

Admiral Davis replies (October 13) that the style, language, and imputations of the Minister's letter forbid, to the Admiral, the continuance of the correspondence. Minister Webb then, after another letter to Davis, transmits the whole correspondence to Secretary Seward, with a long letter reciting the facts and circumstances, and suggesting that either the Admiral or the Minister should be censured or recalled. So far as the subsequent facts appear, however, Webb's advice was not followed; but a new minister (General McMahon) was sent up to Paraguay, with the squadron of Davis to back him, and on his appearance the way was opened by the Brazilians, and the two members of Washburn's legation left by him under arrest were delivered up by Lopez. Meantime Webb, having made a visit to Washington, has probably left a rod in pickle for Davis.

In the Webb-Davis correspondence it appears that the British Minister to Brazil, G. Buckley Matthew, was very active in pushing Webb up to his work. For instance (October 9), Matthew writes to Webb:—"Is your fleet going down to the river (La Plata) and up? I hope so. I declare to you I think we should have a general raid upon the wretch (Lopez), who, with such a foe as Caxias (the Brazilian commander), will go on for months." Webb gives two or three other notes from Matthew, showing that the lives of those two secretaries of Washburn (Bliss and Masterman) were in great danger, that Bliss had been writing as if under torture, and that there was no time to be lost. Now, this Matthew (formerly H. B. M. Consul at Charleston) is a diplomat of the same school as Webb. He is fond of a good dinner, lively company, gay dresses, pomp and ceremony, and "fuss and feathers." He stands to the ninth point of a hair on his official dignity, and instead of seeking to avoid an entanglement, has a decided liking for diplomatic hot water. It shows that he is wide awake and doing something. With two such heads together against Admiral Davis, his only resource was to stop the correspondence. Otherwise they might have kept it up to this day, and swelled their Brazilian budget in the State Department to the magnitude of that of Seward himself on the Mexican question.

We all know the peculiar weakness of Webb on a point of honor, and his readiness in getting into a scrape, even though it be the scrape of other parties. The Duff Green mahogany stocked pistol affair, the tragical Graves-Cilley affair, the "serio-comico" Tom Marshall-Hoboken affair, winding up with Governor Seward's pardon, were only sharper illustrations of this cropping out in Brazil. In one of his letters to Davis Webb refers to still another case. He says (October 10):—

"General Quitman, a Northern man and a classmate of mine, brought me a challenge from Brooks after his brutal assault upon Sumner and my account of that infamous affair; and, in justification of his bringing the challenge, he informed me that no Northern man could live quietly in the South unless he proclaimed himself more ultra upon the question of slavery than the slaveholders themselves. May not this be the condition of our countrymen in the employ of Brazil? Be this as it may, the only purpose for which the United States squadron is stationed on this coast, at enormous cost to our Treasury, is to give protection to American commerce and American citizens, and to defend and vindicate the national honor, no matter by whom assailed."

Here, with Brooks, was an opportunity to be shot at which was wisely avoided; and justice to our Minister requires us to say that in all this correspondence with Davis he speaks more in sorrow than in anger. We presume, too, that there would have been no serious difficulty between Webb and Davis had not the Admiral left that letter to his Ministry for delivery at "Portuguese Joe's" corner grocery. As it is, let us hope that this tempest in a teapot between Webb and Davis is all over, and that his Excellency will be never again insulted by the delivery of a letter to him in his carriage from "Portuguese Joe's" corner grocery.

Georgia in Congress.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *status* of Georgia in relation to representation in Congress is a subject that promises not a little vexation and embarrassment. The conviction is general among Republicans that some step is necessary to vindicate the integrity of reconstruction in the State; but what shape this vindication shall assume is a question about which both houses are evidently in doubt.

The Senate Judiciary Committee recommends the exclusion of Mr. Hill for reasons affecting the validity of an act which, under the law, is essential to restoration. The ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment is declared by the committee to have been simply "pretended;" and subsequent "acts of usurpation and outrage" are cited as having placed the State "in a condition unfit to be represented in Congress." But these averments are not made the groundwork of any practical proposition. No remedy for the evils referred to—no mode of rectifying the wrong incident to fraudulent admission—is suggested. The Senators whom the State has sent are not to be admitted; that is all.

The resolution reported from the House Committee on Reconstruction goes further. It embodies a series of allegations aimed at the right of the Representatives already admitted to seats, and designed to reopen the whole question of reconstruction in the State. It indicates the possibility of expelling members whose individual eligibility has been conceded, but whom it is proposed to make responsible for the unlawful and unjust proceedings of the Georgia Legislature. The interference of Congress with the view of undoing what that body has done, and starting afresh from the initial point of reconstruction, is clearly contemplated.

As thus presented, the position of Congress is incongruous and indefensible. Each house is undertaking to act for itself in a matter in which joint action would seem to be essential. The question no longer affects the standing of Senators and members, concerning whose qualifications each house is the exclusive judge. It has gradually expanded until now it covers the right of the State to membership in the Union; involving considerations of a difficult and delicate character, in comparison with which partisan gains or losses are of trivial importance.

If anything is to be done, the Senate and House should move in concert. The exclusion of Senators or the expulsion of members will not meet the requirements of the case. That step resolved upon, ulterior and much graver measures will be unavoidable; and these cannot be pondered too seriously or proceeded with too cautiously. Universal suffrage, it must be remembered, exists in Georgia, and it may be possible for the Republicans of the State to assert their rights and punish the wrongdoers without further help than that which may be desirable to secure fair play at the polls.

Virginia.

From the N. Y. World.

The situation in Virginia grows in interest. By the proposed new constitution, no "Rebel" who ever held a State office, from governor to constable, is to vote, nor is any one to hold office who cannot take the test oath, or "ironclad"—provisions which would substantially erect the negroes and carpet-baggers into the sole constituent and official bodies of the State; and now, by late discussions, another proscriptive feature of the instrument is brought in view. Singularly enough, it is of a religious nature, and, as affecting a very large and influential ecclesiastical body, merits special mention. It is this. In the course of those polemic heats engendered by discussions as to the sin of slavery, the Methodist Episcopal Church divided into two branches, called respectively the M. E. Church North, and the M. E. Church South. Succeeding this schism, a controversy arose as to the ownership of property held in the name of the Methodist Church, the branch North claiming by fee-simple in all such property, and the branch South contending that ownership was to follow possession, or that the Northern communion should hold that portion of the original church property in the free States, and the Southern communion that part lying South. With this point indeterminate, the war came, and when at its close a civil government became operative in Virginia, the Legislature thereof, at its session of 1866-7, passed an act vesting "all church property in the several congregations." By this act, where the congregation was in communion with the M. E. Church North, the property went virtually to that body, and where the communion was with the M. E. Church South, went there. Almost immediately after the passage of this act, civil government was swept away in Virginia by the initiation of the scheme of military reconstruction, and, on the framing of a new constitution by the persons employed by Congress to that end, there was inserted in the instrument a provision intended to entirely do away with the settlement arrived at by the Virginia Legislature in the premises. The provision reads:—

"The rights of ecclesiastical bodies in and to church property conveyed to them by regular deed of conveyance, shall not be affected by the late civil war, nor by any antecedent or subsequent event, nor by any act of the Legislature purporting to govern the same; but all such property shall pass to and be held by the parties set forth in the original deeds of conveyance, or the legal assignees of such original parties holding through or by conveyance; and any act or acts of the Legislature in opposition thereto shall be null and void."

Or, in two words, the M. E. Church North is to have all the property of the M. E. Church South, and this though ninety-five (95) per cent. of the Virginia congregations are in the latter communion. When, on the 25th inst., this matter was before the Reconstruction Committee, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, asked the solicitor of the M. E. Church North whether that body "had any congregations to take possession of these churches," and received the response that "they had no congregations at present, but if they could get possession of the churches, they had strong hopes of being able to build up congregations." Such is the church issue as presented by the proposed reconstructed constitution of Virginia.

The "new movement" in this State likewise assumes a startling interest. We have heretofore stated this to be an effort on the part of a few prominent Virginians to procure the ratification of the proposed constitution on condition that the restrictions on suffrage and office-holding be stricken out; but, in the light of fuller information, are reluctantly inclined to believe that, while this was at first the animus of the "movement," it has now degenerated into something very like a "ring" to build up a radical party within the State of better material than has gone to the formation of that organization heretofore. The editor of the Richmond *Whig*, which sustains the "movement" as originally meant, writes to his paper from Washington that it is vitally necessary to its success that General Grant and the Republican leaders be convinced that the people of Virginia will not use their enfranchisement for purposes of proscription—which is all very well—"or to build up a party to antagonize General Grant's administration, or to fill the public offices with men offensive to the Washington authorities," which is not so well, being in fact a plain matter of bargain and sale to the effect that Virginia may come in on guarantee that she sustains Grant, right or wrong, and puts none but radical proteges in power. It is proper to say that the editor of the *Whig* does not indorse this, writing only for information; but the facts narrated by him show very conclusively that, however honest and patriotic the intentions of those gentlemen favoring the "movement," it is not the purpose of the rogue Congress to even consider it save at the price of a direct adhesion to the radical party. That there will be this abasement, or that, if consented to, the people of Virginia will ratify it, are things we do not believe.

As another matter of interest in the Old Dominion, it appears that the 5564 offices of the State are soon to be shared out among such loil aspirants as shall have certified their eligibility by joining the radical party. Outside of this attempt to build up a branch of that organization within the State, there is no reason for thus subverting the whole fabric of State, municipal, and county organization; but, there being that reason, the most skilful and experienced public servants, from the judges of the Supreme Court down to tobacco inspectors, are forthwith to give place to interloping vagabonds or domestic sneaks. The government of cities, conduct of courts, probate of wills, collection of taxes, in one word, the entire domestic economy of the State, is to be forthwith put up as the pay of the partisan and price of the apostate. Such is a brief view of Virginia. There is no need to moralize on it. The land will never know peace till radicalism fall.

What Shall we do with the Mormons?

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The plan to crush out Mormonism by cutting up Utah and distributing the pieces to States and Territories adjoining, is indirect, tricky, unworthy of a great and powerful nation, and will not work. The only public, general objection to Mormonism is to its polygamy. That is an offense against Christianity and morality, which civilization must cope with and overthrow. It is no defense of polygamy to say that it is better than the free-love associations which flourish unchecked in this and other Northern States, or than the unrestrained licentiousness of great American cities. But the fact, undisputed, that polygamy is no worse, if not less pernicious in its general effect, than those other varieties of immorality, may fairly be cited by the Mormons as a reason why they should not be warred against and exterminated because of that offense, while older and more enlightened communities are allowed to be as immoral as they please. To punish the Mormons for polygamy while viler practices are tolerated almost unrebuked in old States is to discriminate unjustly, and to give to Mormonism the vantage ground of martyrdom. Surely, history has examples enough of the mortifying influence of persecution upon religious sects to warn us from making that mistake. This crime of polygamy is a tenet of the Mormon faith, as much so as any of the cherished creeds of any religion whatever. To us this may seem very strange. We may find it too hard to believe that human beings, in this age of the world, can stand up and justify it, and go to the stake for it, if need be. But habit is everything, and the custom which made polygamy a respectable institution in patriarchial times, and gives it the sanction of religion and protection of law in Turkey, makes it appear regular and proper to the Mormons of Utah. We must not only consider how we look at it from our standpoint of observation, but how the Mormons look at it too. Different ways may be suggested by which Mormonism may be peacefully extirpated in the course of time, but there is one way by which the number of its adherents can be vastly multiplied, and its existence indefinitely prolonged, and that is by giving the Mormons cause to say justly that they are the subjects of invidious legislation—in other words, are persecuted.

The method proposed in Mr. Ashley's bill is, perhaps, the most offensive that could be devised. Instead of passing a law to punish polygamy severely, which would have been a direct step to the end desired, however inefficacious to attain it, Congress is asked to give up the Mormons and their large and valuable possessions to the mercy of adjoining Territories and States. The adjacent populations do not like the Mormons (nor the Mormons them), and their cupidity and love of power would be gratified by having those fanatics in their grasp. The persecution which the General Government is unwilling to engage in directly would be cheerfully undertaken by the neighbors of the Mormons, when the reward of such a policy would be the enrichment of individuals and of the coffers of the State. The effect of this would probably be one of two things. Either the Mormons would adopt the cunning policy of abandoning the open practice of polygamy, while they secretly would keep it up, and by virtue of that secrecy attract to themselves converts more rapidly than ever; or else they would leave Salt Lake City as they left Nauvoo, and go to New Mexico, or Oregon, or Washington Territory to found a new settlement or settlements. The same causes which have led to their numerical strength and material prosperity in Utah would have the same effect wherever they go; and if they should think fit to break up into half a dozen camps, as they might, each one of these would be the nucleus for the formation of more Salt Lake cities, as large and rich as the orignal one.

Of the two evils it is probably better for civilization that the Mormons should be a sect alone by themselves, set apart and distinct, as they now are in their Salt Lake home, than that they should put on hypocritical airs and profess to yield to public opinion, while they gradually sap and debauch it. Sects may flourish the most in reality while the practices by which they play upon human passions are concealed beneath a veil of decency. There may be many persons in all parts of the country who would not object to being Mormons on the sly, but who would not consent, in the present state of public sentiment, to join them before the world. When Mormonism puts on the cloak and mouths protestations of virtue, then it will become a very powerful and dangerous agency to undermine Christian institutions.

How then shall Mormonism and polygamy be put down? Precisely as any other false religion is put down—by the peaceful dissemination of Christianity—by the spread of Christian civilization. Killing Mormons, banishing them, confiscating their property, will do no good, as we have shown, to say nothing of the inhumanity of such modes of procedure. In the light of Christian civilization, which will fast close all about Utah, Mormonism cannot exist. While the circumjacent regions are the homes of new settlers, who do not represent the highest development of morality and religion, Momonism has a lease of apparently vigorous life, for there is no striking contrast to exhibit its hideous fallacy to its deluded followers. But let the neighboring lands be filled up with a Christian population, and Utah itself be gradually settled by the same class, as it surely will be in the course of time, and Mormonism will disappear, as all other heathenish religions do, by mere contact and comparison with Christianity. This is the slower way, but the only sure one. The completion of the Pacific Railroad may hasten this auspicious result much faster than any of us imagine.

Believing, therefore, as fully as Mr. Ashley does, that Mormonism and its corner-stone, polygamy, ought to be effaced from the land, we have suggested the policy which we think will most quickly and effectually accomplish that good.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 8 2pd PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND DUTY PAID. 4 11

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
8 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 12 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA MEDICATED GLYCARIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, J. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

CONCERT HALL.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
WIT, HUMOR, AND SATIRE.
MR. DE CORDOVA
Will give THREE of his most HUMOROUS and POPULAR Lectures in this city in the following order:—
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4
MISS JONES' WEDDING—No cards.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MRS. GRUNDY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Tickets for the course (reserved), $1 50.
The sale of reserved seats will commence at 9 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, at Gould's Piano-rooms, No 923 CHESNUT Street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
To insure the comfort of all, and to avoid overcrowding, six seats will be sold on each settee, instead of seven, as called for on the diagram. Also, to avoid interruption, the audience are most earnestly and respectfully requested to be seated before 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. 1 29 tf

VESSEL OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION, Office, No. 809 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. A Convention of vessel Owners and Captains of the several States, under the auspices of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, will be held at the PHILADELPHIA CORN EXCHANGE ROOMS, on February 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock. All persons interested in vessels are invited to be present.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN W. EVERMAN, President.
CHARLES H. STEELMAN, Secretary. 1 29 4t

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J. January 16, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.
GEORGE J. ROBINS,
1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against trusting any of the CREW of the schooner ISAAC OLIVER, Pannell, Master, as no debt of their contracting will be paid by either captain or consignee.
DALLETT & SON,
1 30 2t No. 129 South FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 230 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 12 o'clock noon
1 23 smwth 9t GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8 mwim WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1869.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 2d, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.
1 21 10t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No 238 South THIRD Street, 4
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year.
1 19 11t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo 1 27 wf3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL can give any just idea of the delicious, airy elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivelled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3 m t w f

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 1 26 3m

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 mrp East of Front street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
240 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthlf BELOW MARKET.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.
LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., your store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.
Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris
Manufactured and for sale by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 w f m 3 m r p PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
252 No. 434 RACE Street

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29 PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY has been removed to
No. 130 South THIRD Street,
At which place the Company's business will hereafter be transacted. Freight engagements made, and passage tickets sold.
Freights received and bills of lading signed at QUEEN Street Wharf.
W. L. JAMES,
General Agent,
1 28 6t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB STITES.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH A. STITES and CHARLES M. LUKENS, administrators of JACOB STITES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1869, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
1 22 mw5t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES LELAND, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., Administrator of the estate of said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 9, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
1 2 mw5t THOMAS R. ELCOCK, Auditor.

13 00 & 17 REMOVED TO 13 00 & 17
BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENT
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET.
12 8 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia;
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER,
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufactories. 7 10 mw

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4764. 1 9 12t

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, a train of coal cars, while turning the curve on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, at Twenty-seventh street and Gray's Ferry road, ran off the track and demolished the locomotive and several of the cars. George Bowers, the engineer, was seriously injured.

—The Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. McAuley pastor, on York street, was yesterday dedicated. The building is of brick, and is very commodious, and will seat 2500 people, and will cost when fully completed $50,000. The lot alone is valued at $10,000, and was donated to the church. The membership numbers 500, and the Sunday Schools connected therewith contains upwards of 400 children.

—On Saturday evening a number of gentlemen, including merchants, members of the Legislature, newspaper men, and others, were invited to meet in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, by Mr. Emil Ruger, of Messrs. Ruger & Co., New York, to consider the application made to the Pennsylvania Legislature for a subsidy to their line of steamers to Hamburg and Bremen, on condition that the steamers shall make Philadelphia their port of departure hereafter. Mr. Stephen T. Souder, Jr., presided, and Mr. Ruger stated that the steamers of his line would be transferred to Philadelphia if the Legislature would vote them $5000 per round trip between Philadelphia, Southampton, and Bremen for fifteen trips, or $75,000 in all.

Mr. E. C. Knight and Mr. Bodine, directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, favored the application to the Legislature, and though they were present at the meeting as individuals only, and not representing the railroad company, they said that the company had agreed to aid the proposed line to Bremen. It was understood that this aid would be to the amount of $2500 per round trip, or $25,000 in all. Mr. Bodine further referred to the efforts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during the last seven years to establish a steam line to Liverpool, and intimated that there was a good prospect that said line would be soon established, and that the railroad company had agreed to aid that enterprise to ten times the amount voted to the proposed German line. He spoke feelingly of the difficulty in getting mercantile subscriptions for steamship lines.

William L. Hirst, Esq., followed in support of the application to the Legislature, showing that it was free from legal or constitutional objections in its present form. At the conclusion of Mr. Hirst's remarks the meeting adjourned to the supper-room, where, we are informed, the discussion was renewed, after the supper was over, by Messrs. McCandless, Henszey, and White, of the State Senate, and Messrs. Taylor and Rodgers, of the House of Representatives.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 136½.

—$16,000 were stolen from a Paoli, Kansas, banking-house last Friday.

—Foreign and coastwise arrivals at this port for the month of January, 579.

—Senator Cole's Alaska bill meets with no favor in the San Francisco newspapers.

—It is rumored that Senator Nye has resigned for the purpose of taking a position in Grant's Cabinet.

—Forty-one of the Ogeechee, Ga., prisoners have been committed for trial on the charge of insurrection.

—Value of real estate and personal property in the First Congressional district of New Jersey, $64,116,478.

—The steamship Wyoming, Captain Teal, left Savannah on Saturday for this port, and will be due to-morrow.

—A thief who attempted to carry off a package of greenbacks from a New York bank on Saturday was caught in the act and sent to jail.

—Another collision occurred at New York on Saturday between a couple of the Fulton street ferry boats. For a wonder, nobody was killed.

—At Farmingdale, Passaic county, N. J., last week, the steam saw-mill of John Williams was destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000, and no insurance.

—Charles J. Dupont, Esq., elder brother of the late Samuel F. Dupont, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, died yesterday at his residence in Wilmington, Del.

—Mrs. Rebecca Gibbons, relict of Dr. William Gibbons, and mother of the Hon. Charles Gibbons, of this city, died in Wilmington Delaware last Saturday.

—The New York agent of the steamship Pereire denies that she was engaged in an ocean race at the time of the accident by which several lives were lost.

—The Golden City left San Francisco on Saturday for Panama with $380,000 in treasure. Governor McCormick, delegate to Congress from Arizona, is a passenger.

—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in San Francisco on Thursday and Thursday night, during which a heavy southeast gale damaged the shipping in the harbor.

—The Montana Legislature adjourned on January 15, and unless called in extra session will not re-assemble until the first Monday in December, 1870. Helena is to have the Capitol and Deer Lodge the Penitentiary.

—The entire amount of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads to January 1, 1869, was $50,047,000, on which the annual interest at 6 per cent. is $3,005,820. The whole amount reimbursed to the United States by the several roads from freights, up to January 1, 1869, has been $1,168,526·44, divided as follows:—

Union Pacific	$746,427·16
Union Pacific, Eastern Division .	375,924·91
Central Pacific Railroad . . .	45,158·10
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad .	16·27
Total	$1,168,526·44

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The following news has been received from Port-au-Prince:—The Haytian steamer Salnave had seized two French vessels in the harbor of St. Marc for running the blockade. The French Admiral, hearing of the affair, compelled the Government to surrender the vessels, and declared that the blockade of the Haytien coast was ineffective; that the occasional calling of a man-of-war at a port was not sufficient to establish a state of blockade, and that Hayti had no right to seize foreign vessels running into ports the blockade of which it could not maintain.

The report of the capture of Aux Cayes by the forces of Salnave is not confirmed, but it is believed that Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Jeremie, and other towns on the southern coast will soon be obliged to surrender.

The condition of affairs in the Northern district of Hayti is unchanged. Business is reviving at Port-au-Prince. The United States steamer Nipsic had sailed for Aspinwall, and the steamer Yantic was expected at Port-au-Prince.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—The Papal Nuncio is about to withdraw from this city. All the foreign ministers here, with the exception of the representative of Russia, have protested against the insult offered to the Nuncio.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Russian Government, through its Minister at Athens, urges Greece to accede to the proposition of the Paris Conference, and it is rumored to-day that the Greek Government has yielded and will sign the protocol.

GIRLS' NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Annual Commencement on Saturday Evening.

On Saturday night the annual commencement of the Girls' Normal School took place at the Academy of Music.

The auditorium was full of folks of the very best description. It was not a theatre or an opera audience, but looked more like the crowds that Ward Beecher draws together of nights in his big church in Brooklyn, while the pupils of the school and those who were severing their connection with the institution were on the stage, which was tastefully decorated with bunting and flowers.

The ceremonies, which were decidedly interesting, were opened with prayer by Rev. Phillips Brooks, who was followed by the reading of a portion of the Scriptures by the scholars. The programme, which was a delightfully varied one, consisted of recitations, essays, colloquies, solo, duets and choruses. The essays, recitations, and colloquies were delivered in the following order:—

Essay—"Music of the World," composed by Miss Florence D. Eger, read by Miss Louisa Steenson.

Recitation—"Mark Twain as Private Secretary," Miss Annie Close.

Essay—"The Crusades," composed by Miss Bella Swope and read by Miss Florence D. Eger.

Recitation—"The Victim," Miss Jennie Birch.

Colloquy—"House Cleaning," composed by Misses Carrie E. Janney, Annie M. Larkins, and Virginia Slack.

Essay—"Frost Traceries," composed and read by Miss Lidie K. Folwell.

Recitation—"Barney O'Reardon," Miss Bella Swope.

At this point Professor George W. Fetters delivered the diplomas to the graduates, who formed themselves in a line on the foot of the stage. At the same time the certificates of qualification to teach were also awarded.

The valedictory was then delivered by Miss Lidie C. Bower. The subject, "Retrospection," was composed by Miss Virginia Slack.

The exercises were then closed by the singing of "The Parting Hour is Nigh."

The following are the names of the young ladies of the graduating class, with their averages:—

Lydia C. Bower, 97·6; Mary M. Harper, 94·1; Laura Dales, 93·7; Annie T. Wint, 93·1; Mary Wright, 93; Carrie E. Jannie, 92·6; Sallie C. Littlefield, 92·5; Emma Hulton, 92·3; Jannie Lucy, 91·4; Emily Spering, 91·1; Siddie R. Potter, 90·6; Florence D. Eger, 90; M. Louisa Steenson, 90; Annie M. Close, 88·7; Josie L. Burns, 87·9; Kate S. Parry, 87·2; Virginia Birch, 86·9; Hannah B. Litzenberg, 86·7; Effie S. Miller, 86·6; Hallie K. Feinour, 86·5; Maggie H. McLoughlin, 86·2; Mary E. Martin, 86·1; Maggie Brooke, 85·9; Sallie Roney, 85·8; Emma J. Torrence, 85·6; Bella Swope, 85·5; Julia A. Richter, 85·2; Lidie K. Folwell, 85·1; Ida Henderson, 85·9; Anna M. Larkins, 84; Clemmie Russell, 83·6; Ada Morrison, 83·5; Marie Bessert 62·7; Ella Leary, 82·6; Annie E. Williams, 82·5; Fannie K. McNichol, 85; Carrie Blankley, 81·8; Jennie L. Slack, 81·4; Clara Linton, 80·8; Annie E. Culver, recitation, 94; Laura V. Sutvan, recitation, 82·4.

The following is the list of those in each section who have the highest recitation average:—

Miss Lidie C. Bower, Section A, 99·3; Miss Mary E. Mekeal, Section E, 99·2; Miss Mary Miller, Section B, 99; Miss Kate A. Nevins Section C, 99; Anna Foust, Section D, 98; Miss Lizzie Brown, Section F, 98.

The distinguished were as follows:—

Section A—Lidie C. Bower, 97·6; Mary N. Harper, 94·1; Laura Dales, 93·7; Anna T. Wint, 93·1; Mary Wright, 93; Carrie E. Janney, 92·6; Sallie C. Littlefield, 92·5; Emma Hulton, 92·3; Jennie Lucy, 91·3; Emily Spering, 91·1; Siddie R. Potter, 90·6; Florence D. Eger, 90; M. Louisa Steenson, 90.

Section B—Mary Miller, 96·1; Nellie Keene, 95·6; Mattie E. Canders, 94·9; Annie R. Kemble, 93·5; Bertha Winpenny, 92; Mary Lingerman, 91·7; Lidie Van Artsdalen, 90·8; Lizzie Durborow, 90·2.

Section C—Kate F. Plummer, 95·6; Harriet F. Richardson, 95·1; Anna H. Thompson, 94·8; Alice Erben, 94·7; Kate A. Nevins, 93·5; Maggie R. Cathcart, 93·1; Anna Lucy, 92·9; Susie A. Gaskill, 92·9; Emma Beesley, 91·9; Sallie W. Powell, 91·1; Mary F. Souder, 90·3; Mary E. Jones, 90·3; Mary R. Arbelo, 90.

Section D—Anna M. Foust, 93·7; Sabilla Adamson, 93·1; Mary A. Burrough, 92·6; A. Cora Davis, 92·3; Ella G. Erben, 91·5; Hannah T. Evans, 91; Rosa Warr, 90·3.

Section E—May Caroland, 95·6; Mary E. Meakeal, 94; Mary E. Clime, 92·5; Louisa D. Price, 91·8; Emma Price, 91·1; Eva B. Fuller, 91.

Section F—Lizzie Brown, 94; Ellen F. Brown, 92·2; Mary V. Blackburn, 92·1; Minnie Clement, 92·1; Jennie C. Wylie, 91·1; Carrie Lukens, 90·5; Julia Harper, 90·1; Ella A. Hatfield, 90. Total, 51.

THE FIREMEN.

New Orders by the Chief Engineer.

The necessity for more stringent orders for the government of the firemen has been very apparent during the past few months. On Saturday Chief Engineer Downey issued the following additional rules:—

Office of the Chief Engineer, Philadelphia, February 1, 1869, City Hall, S. W. corner Fifth and Chesnut streets—To the Companies composing the Philadelphia Fire Department:—The following regulations, based on those issued by my predecessor, and found to be necessary by my own experience, will go into operation at all fires occurring after the 1st inst. It is believed a general compliance with them will add greatly to the efficiency of companies, and remove many of the evils which, in consequence of inadequate laws, have grown up in the department. Any company wilfully disregarding them, after the above date, will render themselves liable to immediate suspension.

I. When a fire occurs within the bounds of a company, but in a district other than that in which it is located, the officer in command of said company shall report the arrival of the same on the fire ground, and await instructions before going into actual service. This rule does not apply to companies located on the line of any district when the fire occurs in the district adjoining on said line.

II. Hook and ladder companies will not remove the ladders from their trucks until ordered to do so, except in cases of unusual urgency, and before the arrival of the chief or assistant engineers.

III. No streams will be allowed to be thrown from the street, unless when orders to do so are given by the chief or assistant engineer.

IV. When a fire is extinguished, the chief or an assistant will order the nearest engines to give three signals in succession with their whistles. Thereupon the different engineers will repeat the signal, and stop their engines or detach the hose connecting therewith. To render this rule effective, engineers of steamers are requested not to use the whistles of their engines on the fire-ground, except for giving this signal; and they are especially warned not to imitate the signal, unless ordered to do so by the officers herein specified.

V. Hose companies and hook and ladder companies will, immediately upon the removal of the hose or ladders from their carriages or trucks, cause their respective apparatus to be removed a reasonable distance from the immediate fire ground, so that every facility to the building on fire may be secured.

VI. Where a line of hose is in service from a plug which has been given to a steam engine company, the suction of the engine must not be attached thereto until the engine is otherwise fully ready to go into service.

VII. All companies must refrain from leaving their respective houses on alarms coming from a district beyond their bounds.

By order of GEORGE DOWNEY, Chief Engineer.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 11	MOON RISES	11·01
SUN SETS	5 18	HIGH WATER	5 50

MOON'S PHASES.

FEBRUARY.	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
Last Quarter	3	6·07 ev.	11 48 mo.
New Moon	11	9 05 mo.	8·48 mo.
First Quarter	19	6·17 ev.	11·58 mo.
Full Moon	26	7·15 mo.	6 56 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 9
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 12
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 13
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 15
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Main	Southampton	New York	Jan. 19
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 21

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 2
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Feb. 4
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Feb. 3
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 4
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, Norfolk and Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Albert, Brickson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, Havana, I. Hough & Morris.
St'r New York, Jones, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Saw one barque at the Breakwater, one herm. and one full-rigged brig leaving the Breakwater at 7 30 A. M. bound up. Off Ben Davis' Point passed barque E. B. Bawes, from Liverpool, still aground.

Schr Saxon, of New York, Cassady, from Virginia for Boston. The Saxon was previously reported ashore near Lewes, Del., but was floated by Messrs. E. J. Morris & Co., wreckers, and towed to this port by steamtug America.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of Jan., 1869, as compared with the same period in 1868:—

	1869 For.	1869 Coast.	1869 Total.	1868 For.	1868 Coast.	1868 Tot.
Ships	...	...	...	2	...	2
Steamships	2	...	2	3	...	3
Barques	16	...	16	10	2	12
Brigs	16	4	20	7	...	7
Schooners	7	262	269	3	156	159
Sloops	...	168	168	...	65	65
Steamers	...	111	111	...	54	54
Barges	...	36	36	...	8	8
Boats	...	...	...	...	18	18
Total	41	579	620	25	303	328

MEMORANDA.

Ship Germania, Evers, hence for Antwerp, before reported put into Halifax in distress, experienced very heavy weather, and at one period had two feet water in the hold. Would discharge cargo and go on the slip for repairs.

Ship Saranak, Torley, cleared at Mobile 27th ult. for Liverpool, with 2243 bales cotton, valued at $276,125.

Ship Bessie Parker, Fritz, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 14th ult.

Ship Rothsay, Hall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 15th ult.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 30th ult.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 29th ult.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence for Havana, at Charleston yesterday, and sailed again. Put in to land the engineer, whose hand had been injured by the machinery.

Barque Clara, Probst, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rotterdam 14th ult.

Barque Niobe, Weston, hence, at Mazatlan 4th ult., via San Francisco, just arrived, to sail same day for a port 40 miles north, to load for New York.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 28th ult.

Schr H. A. Hunt, Compton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 28th ult., with lumber.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, at Wilmington, N. C., 28th ult., from New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. Five-story brick hotel and dwelling, No. 114 Spruce street, between Front and Second streets. All that five story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spruce street, between Front and Second streets, No. 114; containing in front on Spruce street 21 feet, and extending in depth about 102 feet. It is occupied as a hotel and dwelling; on the first floor is a large bar-room, dining-room, and kitchen, with private entrance; on the second floor, large parlor, 3 chambers, 2 bath-rooms and water-closet, and on the third, fourth, and fifth stories, in all about 28 rooms. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about April 1, 1869. The above property is convenient to the Spruce Street Market, and near the Delaware river.

No. 2. Modern three story brick dwelling, No. 2040 Locust street. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Locust street, east of Twenty-first street, No. 2040; containing in front on Locust street 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to Stewart street. It has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about June 20, 1869.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Very valuable Business Stand, southwest corner of Market and Strawberry streets. All that valuable four-story brick store and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Market and Strawberry streets; containing in front on Market street 14 feet, and extending in depth 63 feet, more or less. Terms, $8000 may remain on mortgage. Possession on or about June 8, 1869. Present rent, $2500 a year.

The above is an old and well-established business stand.

No. 2. Four-story Brick Store, No. 2 Strawberry street.—All that valuable four-story brick store and lot of ground, on the west side of Strawberry street, south of Market street, No. 2; containing in front 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 30 feet, more or less.

Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about July 26, 1870.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Lots, Oregon. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all the title and interest of L. F. Barry, trustee of Michael Herr, in the following property, viz.:—

26 lots of ground, 25x100 feet, Pacific City (a city in prospective), in Washington Territory.

Also, 1-40 of the undivided part of said Pacific City.

Also, 4 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 24 lots in Canemah, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 3 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, ¼ of 1½ acres.

Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, 25x100 feet.

Also, a land claim to 640 acres, near Oregon City, Oregon.

Terms Cash.

By order of L. F. Barry, Trustee,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30sw7t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Adam Johnston, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1309 Race street, west of Thirteenth street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Adam Johnston, deceased, viz:—All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Sassafras street, 83 feet 4 inches west of Thirteenth street, city of Philadelphia; containing in front 20 feet 10 inches, and in depth 100 feet to a 12 feet wide alley, leading from Thirteenth street to Juniper street. Bounded on the east by ground granted to Christian Hauk on ground rent, on the north by said 12 feet wide alley, on the west by ground granted to Peter Armbruster on ground rent, and on the south by Sassafras street aforesaid. Being the same lot of ground which Thomas T. Stille and wife, by indenture dated April 7, A. D. 1817, recorded in Deed Book M R, No. 18, page 181, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Adam Johnston, in fee. Under and subject to the payment of a yearly ground rent of $11·67 in even and equal half yearly payments. Together with the use, right and privilege of the said 12 feet wide alley, with ingress, egress and regress, with and without horses, cattle, cart and carriages into, out of, and along the same.

By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, JAMES JOHNSTON, } Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 2 13 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Business Stand.—2 Three-story Brick Stores, Nos. 1347 and 1349 Ridge avenue, above Wallace street, 36 feet front. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the easterly side of Ridge avenue, Nos. 1347 and 1349; the lot containing in front on Ridge avenue 36 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 83 feet 5 inches, and on the south line 77 feet 5 inches. The first floor is occupied as two stores, each have plate glass, etc; the upper rooms are furnished and occupied by societies. It is a valuable business location. The furniture and gas fixtures are included in the sale, free of charge. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $114.

Possession of store No. 1347, July 15, 1870.

May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JEREMIAH HACKER, Deceased.—M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Very desirable Business Property. Two large and valuable Three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 316 and 318 South Fourth street, with stable and coach-house in the rear on Griscom street. Lot 45 feet front on Fourth street, 182 feet in depth to Griscom street; two fronts. On Tuesday, February 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of Fourth street, south of Spruce street, Nos. 316 and 318. The lot contains in front on Fourth street 45 feet, including a three feet wide alley, as now built over (the adjoining property on the south having the privilege of it), and extending in depth 182 feet to Griscom street, on which street it has a front of 45 feet. The improvements consist of two three-story brick residences fronting on Fourth street, one of them No. 316, with extensive back buildings, and containing the modern conveniences, etc., and a large and commodious stable and coach-house, fronting on Griscom street.

Clear of all incumbrance. The above are well and substantially built, and at a small expense could be easily altered into stores or offices. May be examined on application to the auctioneers. Terms—half cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 28 30 Fe6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Elias Reinheimer, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Valuable Business Stand. Store, N. W. corner of Frankford road and Columbia avenue, Nineteenth ward. 41 feet front, 160 feet deep to Leib street, three fronts. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick building and lot of ground situate Nos. 1700 and 1702 Frankford road, N. W. corner of Columbia avenue, Nineteenth ward; the lot containing in front on Frankford road 41 feet, and extending in depth along Columbia avenue 160 feet to Leib street—three fronts. It has been occupied as a dry goods and clothing store; has three large bulk windows, new balcony, large hall, and 5 rooms on second floor; large yard, etc. The above is a very valuable property, and is a very good business stand. Sale absolute. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

By order of
JACOB NIRDLINGER, M. SEIDENBACH, } Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 17 26 j23 f6 13] No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Farm, 220 acres, White Horse turnpike, Centre township, Camden county, New Jersey, 6 miles from Camden, 2½ miles from Haddonfield. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm, 220 acres of land, situate on the White Horse turnpike, Camden county, N. J., about six miles from Camden, adjoining the well-known farms of Charles Willitts and Chalkley Albertson; it has a variety of soil, a portion being heavy loam, suitable for grass or grain, and a portion for trucking. Streams of never-failing water pass through the entire farm, making it desirable for dairy purposes. 800 apple trees of choice varieties. The improvements are a dwelling containing 17 rooms, 2 barns, spring house, and out-buildings. A pump of excellent water in kitchen.

Terms—Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain.

Will be shown on application to the tenant, Mr. George W. Haye.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23 2 6 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick Hotel and Dwelling, No. 807 South Front street, between Catharine and Queen streets. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Front street, between Catharine and Queen streets, No. 807; the lot containing in front on Front street 20 feet 6 inches, or thereabouts, and extending in depth 120 feet. The above is occupied as a lager beer saloon and is a good business stand. Bar and fixtures included in the sale free of charge.

Immediate possession.

Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and valuable lot, southeast corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets, First ward; 165½ feet front, 3 fronts. On Tuesday, February 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate at the southeast corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets, First ward; containing in front on Mifflin street 165 feet 4½ inches, and in depth on Fourth street 55 feet 9 inches, extending in depth along Moyamensing avenue 66 feet 3 inches. A plan may be seen at the auction rooms, showing how it could be divided into ten building lots.

Terms—Half cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s 2t] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF Algernon S. Roberts, deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1067 and 1069 Beach street. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Beach street, Nos. 1067 and 1069; each lot containing in front 17 feet, and extending in depth 59 feet 10½ inches. The houses have recently been put in thorough order. Clear of all incumbrance. Possession April 1, 1869.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,

EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7jrp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES. TRUSSES. TRUSSES.

LADIES'

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Body Belts, Stockings and Bandages, correctly adjusted by a competent Lady, at

SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
1 29wfm] No 1347 CHESNUT Street.

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS

mwf No. 11 North SIXTH

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesbell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesbell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesbell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Musclesbell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Musclesbell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesbell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesbell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesbell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesbell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesbell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stockton, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and to continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Stockton, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

DU CHAILLU!

LION AND GORILLA HUNTING;

OR,

TWO YEARS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

M. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU will give ONE LECTURE on the above subject profusely illustrated with paintings, maps, etc., and describing his unique and thrilling adventures in Africa, at

CONCERT HALL,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

Tickets of Admission .... 50 cents
Reserved Seats .... 75 cents

The sale of tickets for reserved seats will take place at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Hall, where also tickets without coupons may be had. 1 25 7t*

AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut.

MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will deliver her popular Lecture on WEDNESDAY, February 3.

Subject—AN APPEAL TO WOMAN.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

Tickets obtained at Trumpler's and Continental Hotel.

This gifted young speaker has attained great popularity in the central and northern parts of the State, and now desires to gain the approbation and sympathy of the citizens of Philadelphia in a cause so humane. 2 1 3t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½.

LAST WEEK OF SHAKESPEARE

MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,

Shakespeare's five act Comedy called

TWELFTH NIGHT;

OR, WHAT YOU WILL.

with new Scenery and Costumes, Shakespearian Music and Fine Cast

Mrs. JOHN DREW as .... VIOLA

Aided by the Full Company.

Monday, February 8—TAME CATS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 1.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK

of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of

AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.

Received on each representation

WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

J. E. McDONOUGH as .... OLD TOM

In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

To commence with the laughable farce of

THE SWISS SWAINS.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S

COMIC OPERA COMPANY,

with argmented Orchestra and Chorus, will appear in Offenbach's

"66." "66." "66." "66."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING,

February 1 and 2

THURSDAY EVENING,

"LA SONNAMBULA."

Seats can now be secured. 1 28 4t

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7·45.

J. C. GREGORY .... Sole Lessee and Manager

TO-NIGHT the popular and versatile Comedian,

MR. J. HOLMES GROVER,

in his own new sensational Comedy of

THE WAY OF THE WICKED.

Mr. GROVER representing Five Characters, supported by a new and able dramatic company.

Friday—BENEFIT of Mr. GROVER.

Saturday—MATINEE. 2 1 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

MADISON OBREY'S

GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, EVERY NIGHT.

THE WONDERFUL MUSICAL ROCKS.

THE HINDOSTAN SURRINGHEE,

THE SARDINIAN TIBIA,

THE CONCERTINA,

HUMOROUS SONGS, ETC. ETC.

Admission, 10 and 75 cents. 2 1 6t*

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 11 1

CARL WOLFSOHN'S

FOURTH MATINEE AT THE

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, February 2, 1869, at o'clock, when he will be assisted by

MR WILLIAM CANDIDUS,

Tenor Soloist of the New York Arion Society, who will make his first appearance in Philadelphia. Also, by M. EDOUARD COLONNE, Violinist, and HERR RUDOLPH HENNIG, Violoncellist. 1 30 2t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Packages of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 1]

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10‡

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.

The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER

of 241 66-95 tons; length, 131 feet; breadth 22 2-10 feet; depth of hold, 8 5-10 feet; draft, light, 8 feet; loaded, 8 feet.

She has one direct-acting low-pressure engine (24x24 inches) of 80 horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron, covered with 2½-inch white oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of three thousand dollars.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect, and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of SPEAR'S WHARF (foot of Gay street), where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

24 Iron Cannon, various calibres,
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers,
190 sets of Artillery Harness,
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell,
48,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements,
2200 McClellan Saddles,
700 Artillery Saddles,
3100 Halters,
700 Saddle Blankets,
600 Watering Bridles,
1400 Cavalry Curb Bridles,
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, New York city, or upon application at this arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 28, 1869. 1 30 2A7

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1869.

Libel Suits.

There is apparently an increasing tendency in some sections of the country, among individuals who feel themselves aggrieved by newspaper publications, to institute libel suits, and among juries to convict publishers on insufficient evidence, or to award unjust and disproportionate damages. People seem prone forget the old maxim that a free press is a palladium of liberty, and that in the United States especially, where free institutions prevail and public opinion is omnipotent, it is vitally important that the newspapers should be permitted and encouraged to discuss with unrestricted freedom all matters appertaining to public men and public affairs and to events of general interest.

In Pennsylvania the freedom of the press is secured to a great extent by the following provision in the State Constitution:—

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government. And no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the use of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases."

This section grants to newspaper publishers nearly all the privileges they should enjoy, provided it is liberally interpreted by courts and juries. A disposition is sometimes displayed, however, to violate the spirit if not the letter of this Magna Charta of the press. It will be seen that in reference to discussions of public men and measures, and in all matter "proper for public information," the truth may be given in evidence as a sufficient defense against prosecutions for libel. In ordinary cases this safeguard is sufficient, but occasionally matter proper for public information is published which proves, on investigation, to be untrue, although it was printed in perfectly good faith, and with a full belief in its truthfulness on the part of the writer and the publisher, who merely gave currency to a prevalent opinion or report, and that juries are induced to convict for libel under these circumstances mainly on account of a strained technical rule to the effect that "where a man publishes a writing which on the face of it is libellous, the law presumes he does so from that malicious intention which constitutes the offense." This presumption is unwarranted in nine cases out of ten, and it practically leads to great injustice.

It should either be set aside by positive legislation, overruled by judges who comprehand the spirit of the age and the character and requirements of modern journalism, or treated with absolute contempt by every intelligent jury. If there ever was any sense or reason in this dictum, it was in the infancy of journalism, before the labors of local reporters commenced, before telegraphs were invented, before lightning presses were constructed, and before the establishment of the genuine modern newspaper. It is barely possible that the old-time editor—who filled his columns with advertisements and an occasional editorial, interspersed with official documents and carefully gleaned items from his exchanges, and who rarely condescended to print local intelligence until it was a week old, or to publish original matter of any description, except such articles as promoted the interests of his political party, and who had ample time and opportunity to read and re-read every one of the few lines of news he furnished to the public—may not have suffered any accusation to appear in his columns without his deliberate consent, and without full preparation to prove the correctness of his statements or abide the issue of a prosecution for libel. But no judge or jury possessed of a grain of common sense can fail to perceive the injustice and absurdity of the occasional attempts to fetter modern writers and publishers with an antiquated presumption. The public now demand news of all kinds and descriptions—from the uttermost ends of the earth, as well as from every street and court of the city or town in which they reside—and they will be content with nothing less than a daily record of all "matter proper for public information," whether it relates to occurrences in palaces or hovels, in courts or Congress; to the latest fire, the latest fight, or the latest fashion; to murders or amusements; to political movements or the manœuvres of policemen. This *omnium gatherum* must be collected, written out, put in type, printed, and distributed at the shortest possible notice, and under such a pressure for time that no single individual except the proof-reader (and in many cases more than one proof-reader is required) ever reads, before publication, every line appearing in a complete modern journal, and he necessarily reads much of the matter mechanically, without caring for or endeavoring to comprehend the sense. The publisher generally exercises as close a supervision over his journal as circumstances permit (and if the public had any idea of the vast amount of interesting and piquant matter offered or proposed for publication which we exclude on account of its libellous character, they would fully comprehend that this is no holiday task), but he must necessarily depend, to a large extent, upon the discretion of correspondents, reporters, and editors; and it is utterly out of his power to know in advance the exact character of every line which appears in any number of his journal. Even if the writers are perfectly accurate, an unfortunate typographical error may convert an innocent paragraph into an atrocious libel, and the public may read a sentence declaring that John Doe is the keeper of a bawdy-house, which was written to convey the intelligence that he is the proprietor of a boarding-house. There are grave lawyers, however, who contend that, no matter how much care a publisher exercises to prevent the appearance of malicious articles in the columns under his control, the fact of publication is *prima facie* evidence of malice on his part, and that common sense and inherent justice must be set at defiance because antiquated dictums of antediluvian judges still find a place in musty law books. If the Legislature fails to prevent them from urging this odious doctrine at the bar, juries should freely avail themselves of the privilege of harmonizing the law and the facts with modern progress.

The Gallant Democracy of Connecticut.

General Grant has not yet received official notification of his election as President of the United States, and we are already on the eve of another contest at the polls. New Hampshire is the first State to plunge again into the whirl of politics, her State election transpiring on Tuesday, March 9. The State is decidedly Republican, and has been such for years, Grant's majority in November having been nearly 7000, which was an increase of 4500 on the Republican majority of last March. Therefore the Democracy will not be tempted to make much of an effort. The same may be said of Rhode Island, which holds her State election on Wednesday, April 7. We believe that in this State the undismayed still go through the forms of nominating candidates for the empty honor of defeat, but as the Republicans are just twice as numerous as the Democrats, the fight is a very tame one, and of no particular significance.

In Connecticut, however, there is to be a big fight, which will culminate on Monday, April 5. The Democracy are already in the field, having just nominated the present incumbent, Hon. James E. English, as their candidate for gubernatorial honors. Governor English is an able, upright, and popular statesman. His Congressional record, on the strength of which he attained his present position, was very fair and creditable. Indeed, he contrived to cast aside the claims of his party to such an extent as to cast his vote in favor of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. This was a grievous injury to the Democratic party, an outrageous apostacy from the true faith according to the modern standards, and under any ordinary circumstances the indignant partisans of the State would have thrown him overboard. But his Congressional record made him the only available Democratic candidate for Governor in the State. In 1865, the Democrats had not yet learned this fact, and placed in nomination such an arrant Copperhead as Origen S. Seymour, the result being his defeat by 11,035 votes in a total of 73,713. With this exemplary defeat they took wisdom, and in 1866 General Hawley succeeded in beating Mr. English by a majority of only 541 votes in a total of 87,407. The virtue of English's war record was so potent here that no member of the Seymour family dared aspire to the Governorship in 1867, and he was again placed in the field, this time carrying off the prize against General Hawley by a majority of 987 in a total vote of 94,143. This triumph of English effectually killed the whole race of Seymours, who formerly abounded in Connecticut, and at the expiration of English's first term he was renominated as a matter of course, and re-elected last April by 1765 majority, in a total vote of 99,318, over Marshall Jewell, who could not boast of having served the country in any capacity other than that of an enterprising manufacturer. By this time the Connecticut Democracy had been lulled into a blissful state of confidence, and on the basis of the "reaction" foreshadowed by their victory, they and their confrères throughout the Union even permitted themselves to predict, and for a time candidly to nourish the belief, that any sympathizer with Rebellion who might be run for President against any supporter of the Union would be assuredly successful. But behold their discomfiture! Grant was triumphantly chosen Chief Magistrate of the United States, in spite of all calculations to the contrary based upon the wonderful Connecticut "reaction," his majority in that State being 3041 in a total vote of 98,241.

On the strength of this showing the *Age* facetiously declares that "the gallant Democracy of Connecticut will re-elect their old and tried leader and the whole ticket by a glorious majority!" The *Age's* notions about glory are not very precise, and we suppose that if English receives a bare majority of 100 it will be proclaimed by that journal as the glorious thing it now has in mind. It is curious to observe the manner in which it arrives at such a positive and satisfactory result. "Since the November contest the Democracy have been hard at work in perfecting their organization, and the same labor will be continued until the election in April." If the Connecticut Democracy did not engage in some remarkably "hard work" during the interval between April and November of last year, our advices from that not very remote locality have been exceedingly untrustworthy. And the sole result of this labor was the shifting of the popular majority from 1765 on the Democratic side to 3041 on the Republican, with a falling off in the total vote of nearly 1100. But the *Age* not only counts on activity in the Democratic ranks; it relies on the apathy of the Republicans as well. "Before the State contest in Connecticut takes place," it says, "General Grant will have distributed the offices in his gift, and as the radical party is only held together by the cohesion of public plunder, it will melt away like snow before the summer sun!" It would be downright cruelty to disturb the symmetry of this very elegant and rather novel metaphor, and we forbear further remark except the expression of our belief, founded upon the figures analyzed above, that the gubernatorial days of James E. English are numbered, and that his gubernatorial hopes will flicker out on the 5th of April next, leaving the Connecticut Democracy again in total darkness.

A Just and Needed Law.

There was introduced into the Legislature on Friday last a very proper bill, making provision for the license of pawnbrokers. In addition to the requiring of the license, it also provides for the punishment of any of that class of tradesmen who seek to extort money or to aid thieves. The law, in the first place, compels every pawnbroker to pay to the Mayor, for the city, $50 per annum for a certificate of authority to transact that business. This is a fruitful source of revenue, and will not fall heavily on any citizens. But not only does it thus give a permanent fund to Philadelphia, and thus do good, but it also gives the authorities a hold on these dealers—a check on any of their misdeeds—which cannot but be beneficial in its results. Thus, if any suspicion of receiving stolen goods be shown to be well founded, or if, under the disguise of a pledge, valuable property is received and disposed of to the disadvantage of the owner, the Mayor can revoke the license granted, and either thus cause restitution or prevent the parties implicated from exercising their business in the future—a power of suspension in cases where such transactions are not exactly criminal, yet are certainly great wrongs. There are many such cases which are not sufficient to convict a person in the dock of the Quarter Sessions, but are sufficient to cause a revocation of his license. In this light, therefore, we see much good in the proposed law. Then, again, it makes it a penal offense to charge more than 1 per cent. a month for money loaned, or to sell the article pledged until after nine months from its being given as security. Both of these provisions would have a salutary effect.

A stringent yet not unjust paragraph is also inserted in regard to the receiving of stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen. We all know right well that, were it not for the pawnbrokers, two-thirds of the amount of sneak-thieving which is done would not be attempted. The parties who engage in the business of petty larceny would have comparatively small inducements to do so were there not some parties who would take their plunder off their hands. If they had to sell it themselves, the risk of detection would be too great, and few would run it. But if in league with a pawnbroker, then he will take the goods cheaply, keep them a short time, and then dispose of them. By this means the thieves can with comparative safety ply their trade. The bill, as introduced by Mr. Mullen, makes all who are convicted of receiving stolen goods liable to a fine of from $500 to $1000 and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than a year. We see much good in the proposed statute, and hope that it will be speedily passed.

A Pension for Mrs. Lincoln.

The Committee on Pensions in the United States Senate have reported adversely to granting to Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President, a pension. They base their decision nominally on a technical ground, but in reality it arises from the adverse sentiment felt by the American people to any such provision. The conduct of Mrs. Lincoln, not only since the death of the President, but long before, has been such as to utterly estrange all those feelings which a people so generous as our own would naturally feel for a grief-stricken widow. If one tittle of the tales told be true—and where there is so much smoke there is generally some fire—then she has acted as a spendthrift, and certainly not as a mourner. While, in case she should be in actual want, it is probable that she would be saved from starvation, yet at present, as the only claim to the gift of $3000 is that she writes on deep mourning paper, we think the committee did right in refusing, anyhow until the facts of the case receive some investigation.

The *Age*, in response to our insinuation that it is addicted to the use of harsh words, declares that it "will never be mealy-mouthed when an attempt is made to assail the rights of Pennsylvania." This is an excellent platform, and we can only express our regret that the *Age* does not always adhere to it. When the grossest frauds were being perpetrated upon the legal voters of this city by a Democratic judge, last fall, the *Age* never once lifted up its voice, except to assail those who attempted to prevent an utter perversion of the will of the people.

The Washington correspondent of the *Age* is a youth of unusual brilliancy. This morning he astonished the Democracy of Philadelphia by styling the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution extending the right of suffrage to all the citizens of the United States a "scandalously *unconstitutional* measure!" This is "an opinion as is an opinion."

The French Budgets have been submitted to the Emperor by his Minister of Finance. The report opens with a brief history of the loan of 1868. In the beginning of that year it says that there were before the government three necessities. The first was, the necessity of meeting the floating debt increased by the political events of 1867; the second was the necessity of keeping up the land and naval armaments to the standard of other countries; and the third was the necessity of encouraging the national commerce and industry. To meet these requirements a law was passed by the French Chamber, in August last, authorizing a loan of four hundred and twenty-nine millions of francs, to be appropriated to the objects above named. The subscriptions to this loan opened on the 6th and closed on the 13th of August, with the entire amount taken up. On the 1st of January, 1869, the Treasury had already received one hundred and ninety-six millions cash. The remainder is payable in fourteen instalments, conformably to the law. In the budget of 1867 the total expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, were fixed at 1,905,458,000 francs. The receipts of every kind amounted to 1,730,396,000 francs. This left a deficit of 175,062,000 francs, which had been met by an appropriation from the loan of 1868. The budget of 1868, as finally adjusted by law, fixed the total amount of the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of government at 1,721,915,195 francs, and estimated the amount of receipts at the same figure. The result, says M. Magne, has confirmed and even improved these estimates. The returns from the indirect taxes alone for 1868 exceed those of the previous year by thirty-four millions, and exceed the estimated returns by thirty millions of francs. The estimates for the budget of 1869 are larger than those of 1868, owing to the increased expense attending the reorganization of the army, the creation of a National Garde Mobile, an increase in the pay of officers, and improvements in other departments of government service. Nevertheless, if the estimates of M. Magne are correct, there will be a small surplus of revenue over expenditure. These estimates are as follows:—Total receipts, 1,722,444,903 francs. Total expenses, 1,722,063,732 francs—leaving a surplus of 381,171 francs. According to the budget of 1870 the expenditure will be thirty millions greater than in 1869, or 1,650,000,000 francs. The revenues, judged by those of 1868, will be 1,736 000,000 francs, showing a surplus of 86,000,000, which will be transferred to the extraordinary budget. It is this extraordinary budget which will have to bear the expense of reorganizing the army and navy and continuing the public works. The application of an important portion of the loan to the reduction of the floating debt will, it is expected, "gradually" bring this debt down to 700,000,000 francs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.)

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JAMES E. MURDOCH

WILL READ,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,

MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869. 1t

☞ CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, THIS EVENING, at SECOND REFORMED CHURCH SEVENTH Street above Brown (Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's), given by the Choir, assisted by
Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY,
Miss NELLIE McCAFFREY,
Mr. WILLIAM A. BRISCOE,
Mr. B. F. WALTERS, Mr. J. G. UMSTEAD.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Kennedy's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and Brown streets, and at the door.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. b 1t

☞ A FREE LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED THIS EVENING by Dr. SHEPHERD, in SUTTONWOOD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Subject—"Contrast between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres."
All are welcome. 1t*

☞ MR. HUGH B. HOUSTON HAS BEEN admitted to an interest in our business from this date. JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
February 1, 1869. 2 1t

POETRY ABOUT MAN AND BEAST.

The beasts of the field are clothed with hair,
The birds of the air with feathers;
Both birds and beasts have plenty to wear,
Exposed to all sorts of weathers.
The reason the birds and the beasts go thus,
It is certainly now decided,
Is because no Clothing is furnished by us,
Such as for man is provided.

But human critters would deem it a sin
In feathers and furs to dress, so
And so each human covers his skin
With pants and with coats, and vests, oh!
And men, by the thousands, are clothed with goods
Which we run some tremendous mills on,
And the men of the nation crowd to buy
The Clothing of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

ROCKHILL & WILSON would mention, by way of passing remark, that there are still a few Clothes left of the same sort, going, going, going, at the same unprecedentedly low prices. Man being superior in understanding to the beast of the field, or the fowl of the air, will show his understanding by taking advantage of the present condition of affairs, and hastening to buy at the

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
CABINET MAKER,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT St.,
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FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR sale—30 or 100 acres, Bristol pike, above 7th mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion house and dwellings to let. Apply on the premises or at No. 610 LOCUST Street. 1 30 2t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF building at S. E. corner SIXTEENTH and PEARL Streets, 40x60 feet, suitable for Society Meeting Room, Public Hall, or Reading Room. Apply between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and 6 and 7 in the evening, at No. 126 N. SEVENTEENTH Street. 2 1 3t*

FOR RENT—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for the renting of the second, third, and fourth floors, and the three stores on TWENTIETH Street, of the five-story building N. W. corner TWENTIETH and FILBERT Streets.
Apply to A. H. MEBSHON, No. 1220 MARKET Street. STERLING BONSALL,
1 27 6t No. 116 N. NINTH Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1 1f

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES
NOW COMPLETED OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.

WE ARE NOW SELLING
The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds
AT
PAR AND INTEREST,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Government Securities taken in exchange at full market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PACIFIC RAILROAD NEARLY FINISHED.
1550 MILES BUILT.
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.
AND THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company

Have added Eight Hundred (800) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, which mostly are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

The principal and interest of both Bonds are payable in gold.

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Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.
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BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2

LEDYARD & BARLOW
Have Removed their
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TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

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Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4plr SECRETARY.

WANTS.

AGENTS!

AGENTS WANTED
FOR A
POPULAR COMMENTARY,
BY ALFRED NEVIN, D. D.

THIS COMMENTARY,
Which is mainly of a Devotional and Practical Character, is the first of a series to be issued on the Books of the Old and New Testaments by the same author.

CONTENTS.
I. The Text, with parallel passages.
II. A clear and comprehensive exposition of the Gospel, based on the interpretation received by all Evangelical Christians.
III. A division of the Gospel into Lessons of proper length, with appropriate Questions added to each.
IV. A Harmony of the Gospels.
V. A Chronological Table, giving the leading events in the Saviour's life.
VI. An Appendix, with a more minute explanation of persons, places, and things referred to in the Gospel than would be proper in the Notes.

It will be perceived that this Commentary will possess the peculiar and important advantage of a practical combination of four volumes in one. With this book in his hand, the student will need neither a Concordance, a Question Book, or a Bible Dictionary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We heartily commend it as one of the very best Commentaries we have ever seen.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

It is a thoroughly delightful volume—the work of a master.—*Philadelphia City Item.*

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To do all that can be done to make perfectly clear the text has been the evident aim of the learned and industrious commentator.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Send for circulars and terms, giving full description.

WILLIAM FLINT,
No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
2 1 mwf 12t PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.
A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred, situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.
Address P. O. Box 1669, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 23 1f

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JUST PUBLISHED,
SHYS AT SHAKESPEARE,
A SERIES OF TWENTY ETCHINGS.
PRICE $1 50
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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 1f

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S,
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AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 1f

A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD FOR one or two gentlemen, No. 925 WALNUT Street. 1t*

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut Street. 4 9f

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m*

INSTRUCTION.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1106 MARKET Street, 1 26 1m*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night, or What You Will*, is announced for every evening of the present week. This play has attracted crowded houses, and if there is no falling off in the attendance, it is to be hoped that the management will allow it to keep the stage for a number of weeks to come, and postpone the novelties that have been announced until the public crave a change. It would be a pity to withdraw a really fine play like this so long as the public are willing to witness it; and as for Mr. Edmund Yates' comedy of *Tame Cats*, we can afford to wait for it any length of time, and not get tired of waiting be it ever so long postponed.

The performance of *Twelfth Night* has been very much improved since the first evening. The actors appear to understand their parts better than they did, and the play as now represented is one that no lover of the drama should miss seeing, for it is better than anything in the line of Shakespearian comedy that has been given in this city for several years. The only performances that can at all be compared with it were those of *Much Ado About Nothing*, a season or two ago at the Chesnut, during Mr. James E. Murdoch's engagement. The play at the Chesnut was not placed upon the stage, however, in a style equal to that at the Arch, and it was not as finished and artistic as a whole.

Mr. Barton Hill plays the part of "Malvolio" very much better than he did originally. He seems to have a better appreciation of the character, and he is entitled to praise for a very intelligent and careful piece of acting. Mr. Hill, however, is not well fitted for the part, and he can never hope to make the same reputation in it that he would in some others. "Malvolio" is such a peculiar creation that it is no discredit to so excellent an actor as Mr. Hill that he does not exactly come up to the ideal. The most talented artists cannot do everything, and the most versatile actors will find some characters beyond their powers of expression. A less talented performer than Mr. Hill might hit the idiosyncracies of "Malvolio" exactly, and yet not rise above mediocrity in other parts.

Mrs. Drew interprets the wonderful grace and delicacy of "Viola's" character with finer effect than on Monday last, and Miss Price also has made a very marked advance in her rendering of the part of "Olivia." This is decidedly the best performance this lady has yet given us. Mr. Mackay as "Sir Toby Belch," and Miss Davenport as "Maria," have improved greatly. Mr. Craig's "Sir Andrew Aguecheek" is not only one of his most succesful personations, but it is one of the best, if not the best acted character in the play.

The playgoing public do not care to see Shakespeare or the standard dramatists all the time, and no theatre could sustain itself without producing entirely new pieces, even if they did fall below the old-established favorites in merit. There are a number of really first-class plays, however, which are so seldom brought out that for the vast majority of persons they are as good as entire novelties, and one of these is *Twelfth Night*. *As You Like It* is another, *Winter's Tale* is another, *Measure for Measure* is another, *The Taming of the Shrew* is another; and a great number might be named by other authors than Shakespeare. *The Taming of the Shrew* has not been played for a great while, except in a mutilated form as a two act farce. *As You Like It*, with the exception of one or two performances by Mrs. Scott-Siddons recently at the Academy of Music, in which that lady carried off all the honors, has not been acted for a still longer time than *Twelfth Night*. *Winter's Tale* was brought out once last season at the Walnut by Mr. J. W. Wallack, and it attracted the only full house during his engagement; and before that it had not been performed in this city for a number of years. Any of these plays, if placed upon the stage in first-rate style, and as well acted as *Twelfth Night*, is would prove as great attractions. People go to the theatres to be amused, and there is plenty of laughter and good entertainment in *The Taming of the Shrew*, while *Winter's Tale* is one of the most interesting stories that Shakespeare ever illustrated with his genius. It ranges over the whole scale of human sympathies and passions, from tragedy to broad farce; it is embellished with some of the rarest poetry that ever emanated from the brain of Shakespeare; and as for scenic effect the Boucicaults and Dalys of the day never imagined anything equal to the statue scene with which the drama concludes. The characters of this piece would afford the members of the Arch Street company ample opportunities for the display of their talents, and it would be a rare gratification for those who admire dramatic art to see it produced there with the same care as is bestowed upon less worthy plays.

AT THE WALNUT the last performances of Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* are announced. It will be withdrawn after the present week, and on Monday evening next Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will commence an engagement, and will appear in a number of their favorite Irish pieces.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in Offenbach's operetta of "66." The house has been cleaned and put in order for this reopening, and it is to be hoped that the appreciation of the public will follow Miss Galton to her new abode. The troupe has been increased by the engagement of Mr. James Dunn and Mr. James T. Ward, and the chorus and orchestra will be larger than they were at the Theatre Comique. The orchestra will be lead by Mr. W. G. Dietrich. "66" will be performed to-morrow, *Lischen and Fritzchen* on Wednesday, and *La Sonnambwa* on Thursday.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mr. J. Holmes Grover has been engaged for six nights. Mr. Grover is a native of Philadelphia, but he has never appeared here before. This evening a drama written by himself will be presented, in which he will sustain five different characters.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be offered this evening.

CARL WOLFSOHN will give his fourth matinee of the season at the Foyer of the Academy of Music to-morrow. Mr. William Candidus, the celebrated tenor singer of the New York Arion Society will make his first appearance in this city. Mr. Edouard Colonne, violinist, and Mr. Rudolph Hennig, violoncellist, will also appear.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

MR. DE CORDOVA, the popular wit and humorist, will deliver the first of his series of lectures at Concert Hall on Thursday evening next. The subject will be "Miss Jones' Wedding—No Cards." The sale of seats commences to-day at Gould's piano rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street.

M. PAUL DU CHAILLU will deliver a lecture at Concert Hall this evening on "Lion and Gorilla Hunting." As M. Du Chaillu has participated largely in the sports named, he will be able to give his auditors some entertaining information on the subject. The lecture will be illustrated by maps and paintings, showing the features of the country explored by M. du Chaillu during his wanderings in Central Africa. The lecture will be for the benefit of the Sabbath School of the North Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, below Green. Tickets can be obtained at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

A CONCERT for the benefit of the poor will be given this evening, at the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown (Rev. Mr. Talmage's). The entertainment will be conducted by the choir of the church, assisted by Miss Caroline McCaffrey, Miss Nellie McCaffrey, Mr. William A. Briscoe, Mr. B. F. Walters, and Mr. J. G. Umstead. An attractive programme will be presented, and we hope that the merits of the performers, no less than the worthiness of the object, will ensure a full house. Tickets can be procured at Kennedy's drug store, Seventh and Brown streets.

JAMES E. MURDOCH, Esq., will give a reading at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Company. It is not necessary for us to speak at length with regard to Mr. Murdoch's merits as a reader; every one knows what they are. We anticipate a full house on next Monday.

DRY GOODS.

The Importations at New York During January.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Saturday.

We anticipate by one secular day the close of the month in the presentation of our tables representing the imports of foreign dry goods at this port, as the record is kept in even weeks, and this compares with the same period of last year. The January trade in this department fluctuates more than almost any other month in the year. The following will show the relative totals in each year since 1860:—

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

1860	$11,770,005	1865	$2,350,635
1861	10 956,857	1866	15,769,091
1862	2,965,252	1867	11,928,872
1863	5,269,181	1868	5,119,459
1864	8,184,314	1869	7,661,015

Although this month shows a gain on the same period of last year, it is a little below the average for twenty years. We annex the details of this movement in January of each of the last three years:—

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Manufs. of Wool	$1 689,183	$573 838	$929,675
Do Cotton	1,625 857	645,633	1,310,892
Do Silk	943 349	1,011 850	1,467,814
Do Flax	954,847	498,704	859,166
Miscell's Dry G'ds.	632,234	132,027	508,366
Total en. for con	$5,836,470	$3,160,052	$5,066,883

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Manufs. of Woo'	$1,289.836	$485,651	$593,617
Do Cotton	564 166	387,824	341,290
Do Silk	394,871	180,473	289,208
Do Flax	715,394	438 049	540,130
Miscell's Dry G'ds	99 707	112,078	107,024
Total withdrawn from warehouse	$3,060,973	$1,604,974	$1,937,274
Add en. f. cons'n	5,836,470	3,160,052	5,066,833
Total thrown on the market	$8,897,443	$4,765,026	$7,004,107

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Manufs. of wool	$2,182,140	$742 515	$897 950
Do cotton	1 720.379	474,220	475 672
Do silk	988,480	285,623	487,172
Do flax	917,864	321,216	621,718
Miscell's dry gds.	283,589	135,733	111,670
Tot. ent'd wr'hse.	$6,092 402	$1,959,207	$2,594 182
Add en'd f. con	5,836,470	3,160,072	5,066,833
Tot. ent. the prt	$11,928,872	$5,119 359	$7,661,015

There has been about the usual difference between the goods entered for warehousing and the total withdrawn, leaving a small increase of the stock in bond.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE WEAK AND FEEBLE.—The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of overheated rooms and offices at this season and the frigidity of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alternations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organization should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant: and of all preparations for this purpose (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopœi or advertised in the public journals), there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which are communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operation, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter these vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is a titerated, and, were it otherwise, mere alcohol is simply a temporary excitant, which, when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well) in a worse condition than before. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks, and herbs, and their active principle is the mellowest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.
A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

MONEY LOANED
In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
To close off
Winter Stock.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

SPEER'S STANDARD "WINE BITTERS"—Combining stimulant and astringent properties, with freedom from acidity, are very agreeable to the taste, and in cases of pure debility, accompanied with indigestion, his "Wine Bitters" is a most reliable tonic, and will give tone to the system. We regard them as the best ever offered to the public. Sold by Druggists.

ART SALE THIS EVENING.—M. Thomas & Sons will this evening commence the sale of the fine collection of works of art now on exhibition in the Eastern Galleries of the Academy of Fine Arts. These pictures were selected with great care by Messrs. Goupil & Co., and the sale will be conducted on account of their successor, Mr. Knoedler, by Mr. Charles F. Haseltine. The collection contains specimens of some of the best modern masters, and it should receive the attention of those who wish to decorate their homes with really superior works of art. The pictures not sold this evening will be put up to-morrow.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK.

50"	Closing Out Winter Stock. "53
50"	Closing Out Winter Stock. "53
52"	Closing Out Winter Stock. "53
52"	Closing Out Winter Stock. "53
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52"	Closing Out Winter Stock. "53
52"	Closing Out Winter Stock. "53

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Determined to close out all the stock of the former firm, we again call attention to the fact that since the appraisement we have reduced the prices of all our goods. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BROWN—RIGHTLEY.—On the 28th of January, by Rev. A. D. Dick, Mr. GEORGE W. BROWN to Miss MARY A. RIGHTLEY, all of this city.

HELLERMAN—MARKLEY.—At the Baptist Parsonage, in Bustleton, Philadelphia, January 28, by Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Mr. EDWARD M. HELLERMAN, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., to Miss LEONORA MARKLEY, of Moreland, Montgomery county, Pa.

DIED.

GALLAGHER.—On the evening of the 30th ultimo S. LOUISE, wife of William P. Gallagher, and daughter of Peter and Sarah Castor, aged 30 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 63 Sellers street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MULLIN.—On the 31st ultimo, ANNIE, widow of the late William G. Mullin.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 N. Broad street, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

SCHMIDT.—On the 26th of January, after a short illness, ANNIE R., wife of E. T. Schmidt.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 214 N. Ninth street, on Wednesday morning, February 3, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
Better terms NOWHERE offered.
Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 2 P. M.
CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

PERSONS DESIRING LIFE INSURANCE will do well to consult with
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD,
No. 302 WALNUT Street.
Special Agent ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. 1 20 2t

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION.
$50,000
WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF
CARPETINGS
Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for
NEW SPRING GOODS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
12 imwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS,
BRONZES, LANTERNS, Etc.
STORE,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
No. 821 CHERRY Street,
1 30 smwlm PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
21 mwslrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 319 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street,
Stationers and Printers.
Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.
LETTER PAPER, per ream $2 50
FOOLSCAP PAPER per ream 3 00
NOTE PAPER per ream 1 25
A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand; INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.
ENVELOPES, buff, letter size ..... $1 20 per 1000
" white, " ..... 1 80 "
A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.
PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved style. 1 29 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE
SKATING BOOTS
BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
New Styles for the Promenade.
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.
His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw3

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tMW13
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
SPLENDID PAINTINGS,
Now on Free Exhibition in the East Galleries of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
TO BE SOLD
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 1 and 2.
At 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery of
MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BY
M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
THE COLLECTION OF M. KNOEDLER,
Successor to Goupil & Co., New York,
Being by far the most valuable lot of Paintings ever offered at Public Sale in this city.
CATALOGUES ARE NOW READY. 2 3 6

UNDERWRITERS' SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Slightly Damaged by Water,
REMOVED TO
No. 303 CHESNUT STREET,
DURING REPAIRS.
1 29 6t4p
PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and
Cheapest Muslin House
IN THE CITY.
Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all
Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.
THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,
Comprising all the leading brands and widths of
PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARK WRIGHT,
FORRESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.
Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.
Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2¼ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.
House Furnishing Linens
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.
1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Thornley's Popular Corner.
We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.
N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. 11 9 imrp
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.
LINEN SHEETS,
BED SACKS,
BLANKETS,
LINEN DRUGGETS,
MEN'S COTTON SHIRTS,
From the Government Sale in Washington, D. C. NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET.
1 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
One Hundred Dozen
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
31 Cents, or $3·50 Per Dozen,
WELL WORTH $5·00 PER DOZEN.
CLOTH DEPARTMENT
OF
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.
We have collected in this department a most complete stock of WOOLLENS, adapted to Men's and Boys' Wear.
Our Mr. COOPER, making Woollens a specialty, coming constantly in contact with the seller as well as buyer, and having a Boys' Clothing and Tailor Department in our second-story, which consumes large quantities of goods, is enabled to buy not only in large lots and at the lowest market prices, but to judge of the wants of the consumer.
Our motto in business is frankness, always telling, when asked, what we know of a piece of goods, if all wool, if part cotton, if shoddy, if imported or domestic, telling candidly any of these and more. Goods not as represented will always be exchanged cheerfully.
COOPER & CONARD,
17 fmw3 *S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.*

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
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IRISH POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
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Dress Goods at 25 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
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Dress Goods, $1 to $3.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
BLANKETS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
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Cloths and Cassimeres.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
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Popular prices for Dry Goods by the yard, piece, or package.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
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DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 909 MARSHALL street, above Poplar. 1 16 6

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs. $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

PEKIN.

A Graphic Sketch of the Great City as it Appears To-day.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

PEKIN, China, Oct. 20, 1868.—The walls of Pekin are sixty feet high and forty feet wide at the top, forming a nice promenade of nearly twenty-five miles around the city. A partition wall divides the Tartar from the Chinese city, and four gates at the north, south, east, and west afford the only means for passing the walls, and these are opened and closed with the sun. Inside the great wall of the Tartar City is another wall made of yellow bricks and covered with enamelled yellow tiles, called the wall of the Imperial City, which is inhabited mostly by Tartars and persons connected with the government. Inside of the Imperial City is still another wall of red bricks surrounded by a moat inclosing the prohibited city, in which the palace, treasury, and public buildings immediately connected with the Emperor's household are located. In these sacred precincts of majesty no foreign foot has ever trod, and the mysteries of the palace are only known to a few of the most faithful and honored servants of the Mantchu dynasty. The colored roofs made of enamelled tiles of blue, green, red, and yellow are seen amidst the dense foliage of the forest which ornaments the palace grounds. Here the Emperor of China holds his court, conselling only with the Regent Mother, his teachers, and the few high officers who are admitted to his presence. He is revered by the people as the Son of Heaven, and in theory is supreme, but in practice only so far as the people please to obey, as the right of petition to the throne is recognized as one of the most sacred customs of the Chinese Empire. I was standing by a gate over the moat one day in the vicinity of a venerable looking mandarin wearing a button of high rank, and sought to engage his attention by comparing the time of day, but he had the advantage of me, as he had two watches in his girdle and I had only one. I intimated a desire to view the palace grounds, and, astonished at my ignorance and impudence, he pointed to the sacred enclosure and then to heaven, signifying that it was inhabited by the Son of Heaven. The inmates of the prohibited city are not supposed to number more than a thousand, including men, women, children, eunuchs, and the little Emperor.

THE EMPEROR.

His Majesty is not quite thirteen years of age, and has not yet assumed the reins of government. During his minority the actual regents of the empire are his mothers, as he is blessed with several. The first wife of the late Emperor having failed to furnish an heir to the throne, the present Emperor is the son of one of the auxiliary wives of the deceased Hienfung. As it would be an infringement of Chinese customs for women to attend to any public business, the affairs of state, at least with foreigners, are conducted by the Prince of Kung, uncle of the Emperor, and recognized head of the Government during his minority.

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC—A CELESTIAL PAGEANT.

The first appearance of the Emperor in public was on Sunday last. The occasion was the performance of a filial ceremony devolving upon the heirs of departed emperors of the Tartar dynasty of sending to Moukden, the ancient capital of their race in Mantchuria, the archives of each successive reign of the Ta-Tsung emperors. A grand pavilion was erected at the east gate of the prohibited city with a gaudy display of yellow satin, the imperial color. Paintings of dragons and many curious devices of the cunning Chinese artists were employed to give an imposing effect to the imperial pageant. The procession was formed within the prohibited precincts, the emperor accompanying it only to the pavilion immediately outside the gate, where he bowed before the image of his late father and the archives of his reign as they passed on to the capital of his ancestors, guarded by a select body of the Mantchu Bannermen. The archives of the reign of his illustrious progenitor, Hienfung, need not have been very ponderous, as he reigned only eleven years, and died in exile at thirty. At the approach of the British and French armies in 1860, he left the defense of his capital to his troops, and fled to his summer place at Zehol in Tartary, where he died. This ceremony will not occur again until after the death of the present Emperor, and that in time it is hoped great changes will take place in China. If the little boy whose destiny it may be to rule over 400,000,000 of human beings should grow up with liberal and enlightened ideas, he may exercise a powerful influence on the happiness of a large portion of the human race, and indirectly upon those with whom they may have relations in commerce, in politics, in religion, and in social life. It would be premature to indulge in any sanguine hopes of his reign. It must be remembered that the first impressions of his childhood are the terror of an invading army, the burning of the summer palace of Yuen—Minyuen, the flight into Tartary, and the subsequent death of his father. These events may not have impressed him with any friendly feelings towards foreigners, and his education being confined to the walls of the palace, among women, priests, and eunuchs, and the enervating influence of a court, are not favorable to the development of a liberal foreign policy. At least Peter the Great did not get his education in such a school. In his name all the edicts of the empire are issued and treaties with foreign powers made. Our next Presidential message will no doubt contain a grandiloquent sentence respecting "Our relations with the Emperor of China."

THE RECOGNIZED HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The recognized head of the Government among foreigners is the Prince of Kung, an uncle of the Emperor and President of the Board of Foreign Affairs. The Prince came prominently forward in 1860, when, as a last resort, he was appointed Imperial Commissioner to conclude a treaty with the allies, who were then at the gates of Pekin. By promptly conceding the terms dictated by Lord Elgin, peace was made, the allied army withdrawn, and the Mantchu dynasty given another lease of the Chinese throne. Prince Kung is a good-looking man, about forty years of age, free and easy in manners, sharp and quick in conversation, and preserves in his deportment a little of the freedom and fire of the old Tartar race. He is probably as friendly to foreigners as any other prominent official in China, and that is not saying much in his favor.

CHINESE POLICY — RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN PEKIN.

The whole policy of the Chinese Government is to procrastinate and delay any progress or improvement, at least until the Emperor becomes of age and assumes the duty of government. In China, all religions are tolerated in theory by the Government, although Confucianism may be called the State religion. In Pekin one may certainly have a choice of a great variety of forms of worships, perhaps as diverse as any other city. The Protestants have no house for worship, but meet at the private residence of some one of the missionaries on the Sabbath, and on several evenings during the week. Services are conducted each Sabbath according to the Roman Catholic form at the French Legation, in Episcopal at the British Legation, and in the forms of the Greek Church at the Russian Legation. The Roman Catholic missionaries have two very fine churches for the worship of Chinese converts within the walls of the city, and at these churches you may observe the actual evidences of beneficial missionary effort in respectable congregations of male and female Chinese, clad in comfortable costume, and paying devout attention to the services.

CONFUCIAN TEMPLES—ROYAL REGISTRY.

Confucian temples abound in China. The largest and finest is in Pekin, and is said to contain a portrait of the great moralist. Worships on celebrations may be held here at intervals, but Confucius ordained no Sabbath or particular day of worship or rest. The ceremonies of state are conducted at Confucian temples, and in this the register of the present dynasty is kept, where each Emperor may register his name upon ascending the throne. In the courtyard are some trees said to be five hundred years old, and some drum-shaped stones, dating eight hundred years B. C. There are a great many tablets of marble, full of inscriptions in the Chinese classics so well cut that, it is said, copies have been printed from them. If any Chinese temple is dedicated to God, it is the Temple of Heaven, at Pekin. The most solemn worship of the empire was formerly conducted in this temple. It is a grand structure, erected on an immense altar of marble construction, surrounded by balustrades of the same material beautifully carved. The grounds are a mile square, surrounded by a high wall, and within the inclosure paved walks, fine avennes of trees, and grassy lawns afford a delightful retreat from the dust of Pekin. The building is circular in form, and has a three-story roof, covered with blue enamelled tiles, surrounded by a large gilt ball, and is by far the most striking piece of architecture in the vicinity of Pekin. The Emperors of China formerly made an annual visit here for the purpose of worshipping the invisible God, and the ceremonies were preceded by fasting three days in an adjoining building, and were attended with burnt offerings in the altar, which retains marks of the sacrificial fires.

TEMPLE OF EARTH.

Opposite to the Temple of Heaven, in a similar enclosure a mile square, is the Temple of Earth, dedicated to the worship of the earth and its products, or the Genius of Agriculture, where tradition says the Emperor formerly encouraged that noble pursuit by ploughing and sowing with his own hands; but it has been a long time since plough or hoe either have performed service at this shrine, as the whole place is in ruins, and the ground so grown up with weeds and grass that the walks are quite impassable. The agricultural implements on exhibition here look as if they had been preserved in the ark.

LAMA TEMPLES.

The Lama temples, or Lamisaries, are very interesting to a stranger. The worship is Buddhist, under the leadership of the Grand Lama of Thibet, who is the recognized head of his religion, as the Pope is the head of the Roman Catholic Church. The priests are mostly Mongolians, and these establishments are liberally pensioned by the Chinese Government for reasons of state policy. Some of the Lamisaries contain over a thousand priests, and these are also nurseries of the order. I was warned of the danger to foreigners of entering the sacred precincts of a Lama temple, but found them very civil. The bell was tolling for afternoon service, and I was politely shown to a seat. The candles were burning on the altar, and directly the house was filled with hundreds of priests, dressed in yellow robes, wearing a cap of the same color, shaped like a helmet, with a camel's hair fringe arched over the top. As I did not understand a word of the service, my mind was captivated by the music of the chant, carried by hundreds of men and boys, from the deepest bass to the finest tenor—its scale was superior to anything I had imagined possible here. I was rewarded for my devotion by a sight of an image of Buddha, seventy-five feet high, and went away much impressed by the earnestness and simplicity of the Lama worship.

MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE.

A Mohammedan mosque also appears within the imperial walls, and has a story so sentimental that it must be extraneous to China. A former emperor had a Persian wife, who pined for something to remind her of her native land, as all hope of returning there had been relinquished upon entering her imperial prison, and to please the disconsolate lady the emperor caused a mosque to be reared within sight of her palace windows, that she might gaze upon the worship of the Prophet. A few of the faithful worship here, as China numbers among her subjects large populations of Mohammedans. It is remarkable that the oldest religion in the world is not represented here—a Jewish synagogue may be found in almost any other capital city.

THE FOREIGN LEGATIONS.

The foreign legations established in Pekin are the British, French, Russian, American, Prussian, and Spanish, and their members, with a few missionaries and the employés in the Imperial Maritime Customs, form the Foreign Society of Peking, numbering 100 or 150 persons.

PEKIN HOUSES—STREETS—PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

A few houses are built of brick; but the prevailing building material is the adobe, a sundried brick, made in the same manner as the Israelites made them for the Egyptians. The roofs of the houses are generally covered with tiles, and universally have the shape and inclination of a tent-cover—following the custom of their nomadic ancestors, who lived in tents. Window glass is almost unknown in China, oiled paper being used as a substitute, admitting light dimly. The streets are unpaved, and very filthy. In wet weather they are a sea of mud, and in dry weather form a bed of dust. The only public conveyances in Pekin are covered carts without springs—strong, unwieldy vehicles, made for endurance more than comfort. In fact, the torture of riding in one of them through the rough, unpaved streets or broken highways can never be described. The passenger gets in and sits cross-legged on some cushions, with the curtain drawn in front to prevent being smothered with the dust. A little window of gauze on each side admits the only light to cheer your misery, and you desperately brace yourself against the sides or back, expecting a dislocation of your frame at every jolt. There is not a single vehicle on springs in Pekin, and with the present streets and roads one would be quite useless. The carriage which Lord Macartney brought the Emperor as a present from the English government in the last century has never been used. Ladies and men of rank or wealth are carried in palanquins borne by coolies. A Pekin cart costs as much per hour as a cab in London, and a palanquin with four coolies is equal in expense to a carriage in New York.

THE CLIMATE—OPENING OF COAL MINES.

The winter in Pekin is severe, and the question of fuel may properly be asked. Coal is known to exist in great quantities in the vicinity, and was used by the Chinese a thousand years ago as fuel, but they have never opened the mines by any underground workings, for fear they would destroy the equilibrium of the earth, and turn the Celestial Empire upside down. The question of allowing the coal mines to be opened is now being discussed, and if their prejudice and superstitions could be overcome, a great resource would be created and employment given to an over-crowded population.

MODE OF ILLUMINATION.

The use of gas is yet a mystery to the Celestials, lanterns, lamps, and candles answering their purposes as well as they did their ancestors. An experiment is now being made at the office of the Imperial Customs, under the superintendence of Robert Hart, Inspector General of Maritime Customs, who may cause the illumination of China in more ways than one, as from his official position and peculiar relation to the Chinese Government he can exercise a larger influence for the progress and improvement of China than any other man in the empire.

THE POLICE—SEWERAGE—SUPPLY OF WATER.

The police of the city of Pekin is rigid enough, as it is a great citadel and city of officials. The night watchman goes around twisting a rattle or beating two sticks together all night, to warn thieves that he is about, on the principle that prevention is better than cure. The Chinese formerly made gigantic improvements in canals, and the interior communication by water is wonderful, but they have no sewerage in their cities, and no idea of introducing water for the use of the inhabitants—perhaps they have no use for it; they drink, and never wash themselves. In Pekin the water is drawn from wells, but is very hard. The water in the canals and lakes in the city is covered with a green scum, which detracts somewhat from the beauty of the scenery as well as the desire to use it.

WHAT IS WANTED.

If some Baron Haussmann would arise in Pekin, and had a Napoleon to sustain him, it might be made a delightful capital. A railroad of 600 miles would reach the sea at the mouth of the Peiho river. Agricultural resources and fruits are abundant. The pastures of Mongolia furnish the finest meats, and the wilds of Mantchuria afford abundant game. The capital of the empire of 400,000,000 of human beings without railroads, telegraphs, gas-works, water-works, newspapers, or any other of the institutions which we call evidences of civilization! What can be expected to come from it? If the city were engulfed by an earthquake to-morrow, it would be a month before any other capital would hear of it, and then no exchanges would be disturbed, no ties severed, no tears shed. It is a dead city, and, until connected with the world by steam and electricity, and bound to Christendom by the ties of a common religion, it can have no human brotherhood. P.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE TRAGEDY.

An Awful Story of Crime and Murder.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Jan. 22.—Since every particular connected with so singular and horrid a murder as that which was perpetrated in this town on the evening of the 18th instant is of interest to the public, you will, I am sure, be glad of such facts connected with the murderer and the murdered man as can be gathered. A great many rumors are afloat as to the doings and sayings of the parties at different times, but I intend to give you only such statements as are well authenticated.

James Woodell, father of George Woodell, the murdered man, and grandfather of Wm. N. Kenney, the murderer, is eighty-eight years old, but is very well and active for a man of his age. He is a very honest, upright man, though somewhat eccentric. He came to this country from England, with his wife, when quite young, and worked upon the farm of the late Isaac Hubbard, as his foreman, for many years, his wife working on the farm much of the summer, and in the house of Mr. Hubbard the rest of the time. By great industry and prudence he earned and saved money enough to buy the farm on which he now lives. The farm contains about two hundred acres, is four miles from the village, on the western slope of what is known as Town Hill, borders on Connecticut river, is nearly two miles from any public road, and about a mile from any neighbor.

Mr. Woodell had five children, two sons and three daughters. The oldest son, George, the murdered man, was neither very intelligent nor good tempered. He married and raised up two daughters, and some ten or twelve years since his wife died, and three or four years ago he married a widow with one boy, now about eighteen years old, and came home to live on the farm with his father. This boy lived at home with his mother until about a week before the murder, when, by reason of fear of Kenney, who had threatened him, he left and went to live with a relative at Lebanon. Kenney married the third, and favorite daughter of Woodell, who gave birth to William N. Kenney, and died when he was but a few years old. He was the only child of his favorite daughter, and the old man took him home, brought him up, and gave him a good common school education, and, it is said, intended to make him heir to a large share of his property.

Kenney lived with his grandfather until three or four years ago, or about the time when George came home. Last summer he spent in the lumber regions of Maine, and came home the last of October. George lived in an old house a few rods from his father's. A jealousy sprang up between George and Kenney about the final disposition of the old man's property; they had frequently quarrelled; Kenney had threatened the life of George, and was of such a disposition that neighbors had feared that he would kill some of the family.

Mrs. Woodell, the mother of George, and grandmother of Kenney, has been supposed to be insane for several years, although she has been at home all the while.

On the afternoon of the murder, about half-past 4 o'clock, Kenney went into George's house without any coat on, singing and jumping, and took a chair and broke it. Mrs. Woodell remonstrated with him, to which he showed the greatest indifference. He soon started to go out, when George asked him what his hurry was. He said he was going to milk, and went out. He went to his grandfather's took the pail, milked, carried the milk into the house, went directly out, took an axe, which he had ground a few days before, from the woodshed, went to George's house, rushed in with a kind of Indian war-whoop, and made an attack upon George, who was at the supper table, with a child about a year old in his arms. Mrs. Woodell came from the bedroom adjoining, and said:—"Willie, don't kill George and the baby," and tried to separate them, when Kenney struck her with the axe twice, cutting through her skull over the right eye, and inflicting another severe wound upon the side of her head. She was insensible for a few moments, and when she came to, George was lying upon his face on the floor, the blood streaming from his neck. Kenney says—and appearances seem to justify this conclusion—that he felled George to the floor with the axe; sprang upon his back, and with a large pocket-knife belonging to his grandmother cut his throat, and immediately made his escape. There were three terrible gashes upon the left side of the neck, one of which severed the jugular vein and carotid artery. Mrs. Woodell asked George if she should not go and tell his father, and he replied in a faint whisper, yes. She took the child from the floor in one arm, and with the other hand to her head, went down to the old man's house, and said:—"Willie Kenney has killed George, and nearly killed me and the baby." She said there was a piece of glass in her head, and called upon Mrs. Byrnes to pull it out.

The old man Woodell went immediately to the house and found George upon the floor breathing his last. He then went to the house of the nearest neighbor, about a mile, and requested them to go for a doctor, saying that George and Kenney had been having a fight, and that George was badly hurt. Dr. Tolles reached the house between eight and nine o'clock; found that George had been dead some time; dressed the wounds of Mrs. Woodell, returned to the village about half-past eleven, and notified the Selectmen of what had occurred, and they immediately sent men in pursuit of Kenney, and went with others to the horrible scene.

The next morning Albro Blodgett, acting as coroner, summoned William Clark, Otis F. R. Waite, and William Jones as jurors, to appear at the house of the murdered man. There they witnessed a scene which beggars description. George Woodell was upon the floor, face down. The floor was covered with blood for feet around the body; his watch and money were in his pockets undisturbed; the supper table was upset, and the food and dishes were covered with blood; near the body was an axe, which, with the handle, was also covered with blood, and a pitchfork with the handle broken, giving the idea that George had used it in defending himself. The stove, a bed in the room, the furniture and the walls, and the floor and the walls of a narrow entry, were smeared with blood, showing conclusively that desperate struggle had taken place there, which was undoubtedly the case, as George was the stronger of the two. The evidence of Mrs. George Woodell, the old man Woodell, Mrs. Byrnes, and Dr. Tolles was taken, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

On the night of the murder Kenney went, as he says, without coat or hat, and without money, near fourteen miles, to a barn not far from Cold Pond, on the road from here to Lempster, arriving there about 12 o'clock, and secreted himself in the barn, and remained there until after dark on Thursday night, when he returned to his grandfather's house about 12 o'clock, as he went away, without coat or hat, and his clothes stiff with blood. He walked directly into the house, and found there the father of George's wife, who did not know him. Kenney begged to be allowed to warm himself by the fire. The old gentleman and the son of young Mrs. Woodell were called. Kenney was warmed, given some supper, and went to bed, when officers were sent for, who arrested him.

While in the hands of the officers Kenney said that he was not sorry for what he had done; that he intended to kill the whole family, and came back for that purpose, but found himself very much exhausted, and that there were more people at the house than he expected to see.

As has been stated, Kenney was committed to jail to await the session of the Supreme Judicial Court at Newport next Tuesday. He will undoubtedly have his trial during the term. Mrs. Woodell is still alive, and may recover, though it is more likely that when inflammation sets in she will die, in spite of medical skill. Hundreds of people visited the scene of the murder on Tuesday, and the excitement caused by it is far from being allayed.

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$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Phila'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,694 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	324,480 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3166. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1869.

VELOCIPEDISM.

It has at length been decided that the coming man is to come on a velocipede. Brooklyn and New York are intensely interested in the subject, Brooklyn, perhaps, a little more so than New York. Velocipede schools have been opened in both cities, velocipede clubs have been formed, and, in Brooklyn velocipede-courses are to be laid down, and one has already been commenced. This looks as though serious work were meant, and velocipedism were not intended to be a mere toy for the hour, to be thrown aside as soon as the season is over. The tenacity with which both New York and Brooklyn have embraced the new idea is something wonderful. Inventors, by the dozen, are forwarding their patents to the Patent Office at Washington. Some of the finest acrobats in the world have opened a velocipede school, and devoted to velocipedes that skill, patience, and intrepidity which formerly did them such good service on the flying trapeze. Business men, sportsmen, and that class of actresses who attract by their *physique* and muscle, are among the most enthusiastic di ciples of the new art. For business and for pleasure, alike, the velocipede is declared to be the thing. The tumbles and bruises and other wounds of honor cheerfully incurred in the practice of base-ball and skating, are as nothing compared with those obtained in the effort to manage these horseless curricles.

A new rhyme has been admitted to the English language, and the poet who has looked in vain for a word to match with icicle finds it at last in the velocipedal "bicicle" and "tricicle." Rink associations are preparing to turn their skating-grounds into velocipede-courses so soon as the ice season shall have ceased. The Commissioners of Central Park will, ere long, lend a listening ear to the voice of wisdom and progression, and, as their brother commissioners of the Brooklyn Central Park have already done, open the sacred precincts to this new rival of Pegasus. A single firm in this city turns out more than a score a day, and an invention is nearly perfected which promises to put the best racer in Mr. Bonner's stables to shame, if, by any figure of speech, horses could be supposed to blush.

Among the velocipede schools of this city, the "Velocipede Hall" at the corner of Tenth street and Broadway ought, perhaps, to take the first rank. It is here that Mr. Frederick Hanlon, one of the celebrated Hanlon Brothers, performs with remarkable grace and ease, achieving upon the velocipede the same kind of feats that an accomplished circus rider performs upon his bare-backed steed. He kneels and stands upon the two-wheeled horse, changes his coat, and, whilst the "animal" is going at 2 40 speed, performs a number of acts which unmuscular people in private life usually prefer not attempting at all. Pearsall's up-town velocipede academy was the first one started. This was followed by Mercer & Monod's school, in William street, a locality haunted by the bulls and bears. Parker's establishment, on Broadway; the Hanlons', at the corner of Tenth street; and Burnham's, in Brooklyn, who has the largest velocipedal hall in this country. It is reckoned that the number of velocipedists in this city already reaches several hundred. Augmenting in the same ratio, it will, within the next three months, be reckoned by thousands. The principal carriage-makers of the city have already added velocipede making as a branch of their business, and in their warerooms, side by side with stately equipages, from the airiest of resilient gigs up to cumbersome family coaches, may be seen the informal and fascinating bicicle, that reinless rover of Nicolson pavements, whose *personnel* is an unconscious self-encomiast, whose every glittering spoke is its own most eloquent spokesman.

To crown all, the velocipede has been all but introduced upon the metropolitan stage. It is one of the standard amusements at the "Tammany." Every evening, during the interval between the acts, velocipedism is illustrated in the Cafe Amusant. The area, to be sure, is somewhat confined, but the performers do all that can reasonably be expected of them, considering that the limits allowed have not the circumference of a circus-ring. Perhaps the days of the horse drama are nearly over. Perhaps Mazeppa on the bicicle is to usurp its place, and galleries which once hung enraptured over equine feats will discover a new source for cold thrills in Venus on the Velocipede. A new element of retribution will be introduced into the sensational drama. Nemesis, mounted upon the modern Bucephalus, will be swifter-footed than ever before, and the heavy villain of the drama, after having been tracked through five long acts by a keen-scented detective (as keen-scented as those who have been ferreting out the Rogers murderer), will be brought to justice, as the curtain descends, through the manœuvres of a velocipedal Vidocq!

A visit to some of the velocipede schools of the city is worth while. As the newest and most startling New Yorkism, they challenge a regard not easily satisfied or forgotten. Some pupils learn in a couple of days, and some would never learn in a couple of lifetimes. A very few women are among the neophytes, and it is said that two of the Worrell Sisters bid fair to become good *velocipedistes*, in which case the public will be sure to learn something about it from the placards in front of the New York Theatre. Miss Carrie Moore, the Skatorial Queen, is also announced as a rising artist of the velocipede. The rapidity with which a beginner finds his heels raised into the air and his countenance abased to the floor, is probably unequalled by anything in nature but a flash of lightning. Perils like this, however, are nothing when progression is the watchword. Meanwhile I beg Philadelphians to remember that *when* East river is bridged, and *when* our underground railroad is built, and *when* velocipedism becomes universal in the metropolis, we shall have tripled our claims to "Excelsior," and illustrated the fact that perpetual motion means perpetual progress too. ALI BABA.

The Bronze Horses of Venice.

Every American who visits the beautiful "Bride of the Adriatic," as Venice is called, must be struck with the silence that reigns in that city of the sea, owing to the total absence of wheeled vehicles. No sound of travel is heard from morn till night save the "*cheep*," "*cheep*" of the oars of the gondola as it shoots off from beneath your window, black and mysterious, like some flitting shadow of a dream. The sound of horses' hoofs, which, in our own cities, is so apt to confound us with that ceaseless clatter, is here never heard; and, indeed, it may be said that there are but four horses in all Venice, and those the oldest in the world, the bronze steeds of the eminent sculptor Lysippus, which stand on the portico of St. Mark.

The history of those horses is highly interesting. They are generally supposed to be the work of Lysippus, who lived three hundred years before Christ. They first adorned the pediment of one of those classic temples of Corinth. But Greece fell beneath the power of Rome, and Corinth was destroyed by the Consul Mummius. The four bronze horses were secured to grace the barbarous triumph, and were, in 146 years before Christ, placed on the Temple of Peace, at Rome. Constantine the Great, on removing the seat of Roman empire to Byzantium, to which he gave his name, had the four bronze horses to adorn this new capital, Constantinople. Greece and Rome both in turn crumbled to decay; the latter falling victim to the barbarous hordes that surrounded it. This decline of Roman empire was the impelling cause of the birth of Venice as Queen of the Seas. In the year of our Lord 451 the conquering sword of Attila destroyed Verona, Mantua, etc., whose inhabitants in numbers sought refuge in the islands of the Adriatic, and thus grew up the Venice which was to rank high among the chronicled cities of history.

About the middle of the thirteenth century Alexis was dethroned by his subjects, who held possession of his capital, Constantinople. His son applied to the then powerful maritime republic of Venice for assistance, and he received it. Never was support given with more willingness, for Venice saw the opportunity to expand her growing power, and so the capture of Constantinople was rapidly followed by the conquest of the isles of Greece. The four bronze horses again changed quarters, and Venice now boasted her first importation in that line. They were placed on the portico of the magnificent Church of St. Mark, facing the Piazza di San Marco. Here they rested until that child of fate, Napoleon I, in his plundering career of conquest, took them, with the choicest art-gems of his vanquished enemies, to enrich the French capital. The four bronze horses were set upon the triumphal arch in the Place du Carousal at Paris, by his order, previous to 1815. This triumphal Arche du Carousal, a veritable *chef d'œuvre* of elegance and good taste, stands at the entrance of the Court of the Tuileries. Napoleon ordered the architects Percier and Fontaine to build it in 1806, to celebrate the glory of the French armies. But the star of his destiny went out, and by the treaty of 1815 the Allied Powers restored the four bronze horses to Venice, where any of our readers may see them in their old position, on the Portico of St. Mark's, after a record of over two thousand years' duration! There, it is to be hoped, they may remain for many centuries to come, undisturbed by the political changes of peace, and

—— "in the event of war
To snuff, unmoved, the battle from afar."

—*Sloan's Architectural Review.*

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, February 13.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, February 20.
ETNA, Tuesday, February 23.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT......Brocande......Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE......Duchesne......Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin......$140 | Second Cabin......$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First Cabin......$145 | Second Cabin......$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY, At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent. 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 2

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·30 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·30 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom......$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street.

ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME MIRRORS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, RICH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE GLASSWARE AND CHINA, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

February 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including very elegant walnut and maroon plush drawing-room suit, centre table, handsome walnut chamber furniture, 2 handsome walnut sideboards, superior library furniture, bookcase, elegant rosewood piano by Ramm; very fine French plate mirrors, handsomely framed; French mantel clocks, Rogers' Group, fire-proof silver chest, hair matresses, richly cut glassware, fine white French china, plated ware, rich Brussels carpets, cottage suit, kitchen utensils, etc.

ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.

Also, several fine subjects by William Shayer, Verboeckhoven, Bonfield, Dyke, and others; fine engravings, etc.

The cabinet furniture was made to order and is in elegant condition.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 1 21 10t

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of the furniture at 10 o'clock, the HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, Double Three-story Back Buildings, side yard, lot of ground, 23¾ feet front, by 100 feet deep, No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street. The house is in elegant condition; has all the modern conveniences and improvements, underground drainage, etc. 1 22 9t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 2 PIANOS, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock at the auction rooms, No 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue very excellent Furniture, including—Very superior walnut parlor and library furniture; 5 elegant walnut chamber suits, finished in oil and varnish; fine French plate mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, in gilt frames; handsome medallion velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, iron safes, office furniture, fine china and glassware, feather beds, large turning lathe, gas consuming stoves, etc. 2 1 2t

Peremptory Sale on the Premises, to close the Partnership Concern of the Firm of Evans & Watson.

STOCK AND MACHINERY.

SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with Sanborn Steam Patent; 2 FINE BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES; SECOND-HAND SAFES; VAULT DOORS; DRILLING MACHINES; LATHES; SHAFTING; BELTING; TOOLS; CASTINGS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

February 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 26 South Seventh street, without reserve, to close the partnership concern of Evans & Watson, by catalogue, the entire stock, including:—10 superior fire-proof safes, with Sanborn steam attachment; small Evans & Watson safes; 2 very fine patent burglar-proof safes, retail price $620; inside burglar-proofs; money boxes, patent locks; set of vault doors; 12 safes, made by Little and others; large quantity of pamphlets and printed matter, etc.

AT THE FACTORY,

Back of No. 248 North Eighth street, below Vine.

VALUABLE MACHINERY; LATHES; DRILL-PRESSES; FORGES; TOOLS; WROUGHT AND CAST IRON; PLATFORM SCALES, ETC.

On Thursday,

At 12 o'clock M., the entire contents of Factory, including:—4 drill presses; planing machines; lathes; vises; pair heavy shears; castings; shafting; pulleys and hangers; belting; screw cutter; blacksmiths' and machinists' tools; forge; 2 pairs platform scales; 4 cabinet makers' benches; 1 barrel varnish; lot lumber, etc.

Also, 1 ton asbestos.

Also, small iron safe.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 1 30 10t

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 6½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M.; 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

LUMBER.

1869	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES.	1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCO SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc.

Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

FREE EXHIBITION OF SPLENDID PAINTINGS.

CARD.

M. Knoedler's (successor to Goupil & Co.) collection of elegant paintings is now on exhibition in the East Gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts.

Admission free, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily. 1 28

The sale will take place at the Art Gallery of Mr. Chas. F. Haseltine, No. 1125 Chesnut street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, February 1 and 2 at 7½ o'clock.

Catalogues now ready.

SALE OF SUPERB PAINTINGS.

The sale of Goupil & Co., M. Knoedler's fine collection, will commence this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, No. 1125 Chesnut street. One half the catalogue will be sold this evening—the balance to-morrow evening.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., February 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include—

OLD YORK ROAD—4 Frame Dwellings and large lot.

SOUTH, No. 641—Store and Dwelling.

SPRUCE, No. 200—Valuable Hotel.

CATHARINE, above Sixteenth—Building Lot.

TENTH (North) No. 229—Desirable Dwelling.

SEVENTH (North) No. 2124—Modern Dwelling.

1000 shares West Bangor Slate Mining Co.

2 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.

14 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co., capital stock.

10 shares Bear Mountain and Franklin Coal Co.

50 shares Maple Shade Oil Co.

200 shares Mingo Oil Co.

$425 Wabash and Erie Canal (special stock.)

Pew No. 134 Church of the Epiphany.

1 share Continental Hotel Co., (old stock.)

206 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Co.

1 share Philadelphia Athenæum.

20 shares Southern Transportation Co.

50 shares National Exchange Bank.

7 shares Bank of North America.

4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

$5000 City of Trenton 6 per cent Bonds. 1 29 3t

200 shares American Buttonhole Machine Co.

5 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

19 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.

120 shares American Life Insurance Co.

10 shares Central Transportation Co.

20 shares Fourth National Bank.

Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRST LARGE SPRING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including—

men's, boys, and youths' calf, kip, and buff leather boots; fine grain long dress boots; Congress boots and balmorals; kip, buff, and polish grain brogans; women's, misses', and children's goat, morocco, kid, and enamelled balmorals; Congress gaiters; lace boots; lasting gaiters; ankle ties; travelling bags; metallic overshoes, etc. 1 27 5t

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF FANCY CASSIMERES.

On Wednesday,

Feb. 3, will be peremptorily sold, on four months credit, commencing at 10 o'clock, by order of George Bullock and Rebecca Ann P. Hunter, administrators of P. M. Hunter, deceased, late surviving partner of P. M. Hunter & Co.,

ONE TO TWO THOUSAND PIECES OF PERKIOMEN AND STAFFORD MILL CASSIMERES, being balance of stock from mills. The goods are all fresh and very desirable styles. 1 23 9t

LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF DOMESTIC GOODS IN ENTIRE PACKAGES.

On Wednesday Morning.

Feb. 3 commencing at 10 o'clock—

500 entire packages cotton and woollen domestic goods.

SPIRTING AND SHEETINGS.

— cases heavy bleached and brown muslins in all widths and qualities.

ALSO,

— cases 5-4 fine pillow-case muslins.
— cases white, scarlet, and grey all-wool flannels.
— cases spring styles full madder prints.
— cases extra heavy pure napkins.
— cases heavy wire-twist checks.
— cases fine wide twilled stripes.
— cases herring-bone tickings.
— cases wide and heavy cottonades.
— cases fine twilled fancy plaids.
— cases superior quality of tailors' silesias.
— cases heavy brown and blue denims.
— cases all-wool fancy shirtings.
— cases brown and bleached diapers.
— cases heavy canton flannels.
— cases plaid Manchester ginghams.
— cases Russia and American crash.
— cases black and white and high-colored balmorals.
— cases fine quality toilet quilts.

BLANKETS.

50 bales brown and grey blankets.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

50 cases infantry overcoats, perfect.
50 cases grey-mixed army shirts.

WOOLLENS, ETC.

— cases 6-4 black Union cloths.
— cases 6-4 light fancy cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 double and twist cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 heavy brown doeskins.
— cases 4-4 brown Oxford and gold-mixed jeans
— cases 4-4 Trenton and Abbyville cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 Washington twilled mixtures.
— cases 4-4 heavy-mixed satinets.
— cases 4-4 cable cords.

N. B.—Goods will be open for examination with catalogues on the day previous to sale. 1 27 6t

FIRST SPRING SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

On Friday Morning.

Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, etc.

Also, a line of tapestry Brussels. 1 30 6t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 28

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Feb. 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 900 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a large assortment of ladies', misses', and children's wear, to which we would call the attention of the trade. 2 1 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. 1 2

NEW YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND NORTH STREETS, NEW YORK, TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller, F. R. Wilkins & Co. will lease at auction,

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No 111 BROADWAY,

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL,

THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS

COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND WORTH STREETS,

WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of twenty-one years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable to the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the city is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this city, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT I. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

Descriptive lists sent by mail if desired. 1 27 17t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest Upon the Bodies of the Men Found in the Ruins.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Coroner Daniels resumed his investigation into the causes of the death of Polk and Hagan, the two men whose bodies were found in the *debris* of the fire at Caldwell's store. A number of scientific gentlemen were present to give testimony looking towards an explanation of the origin of the fire.

John C. Cresson affirmed—Have not made an examination of the buildings; have formed my opinions from the newspaper reports; as the reports in many cases are not very precise, I have been unable to come to any definite conclusion; a probable theory seems to me to be that gas had accumulated in some of the buildings to the westward of Caldwell's—in Mr. Orne's building, for instance; it gradually worked its way into Caldwell's store, and coming in contact with the gas lights there burning an explosion and fire ensued; this theory receives some countenance from the fact that the wind was from the west on the night of the fire, a circumstance which would prevent the gas coming from the east.

Mr. Cresson, however, after having announced this theory, had explained to him certain of the phenomena of the fire which presented contradictions, and then modified it to the extent of the opposing circumstances.

Prof. James C. Booth sworn—A portion of blackened lathing taken from Orne's store exhibited to the witness)—Made an examination of this piece of lathing, and came to the conclusion that the blackened appearance was produced by smoke and not by fire.

Dr. Charles M. Cresson affirmed—(The strips from Orne's store exhibited also to this witness)—Think that their blackened appearance was produced by a quick, momentary flame, such as that coming from a gas explosion; think that the proper theory of the fire is gas explosion.

Professor Robert E. Rogers sworn—Have examined the premises where the fire took place; the theory that the fire might have been caused by electricity is absolutely untenable; the theory founded upon the attempts of burglars is confuted by the facts; the charred appearance of the lathing in Orne's building is due to the consumption of wool and cotton lint which had penetrated through the floor and settled on it by the throwing down bales of cotton upon the floor above; my theory of the conflagration is that it arose from one of those accidental, unforeseen causes—such as the dropping of cigar ashes upon waste paper—which frequently occur; a fire once started in this accidental way, without at all rendering necessary the previous escape of ordinary burning gas from the pipes, could easily have produced by its progress and its consumption of combustible materials an explosive gaseous mixture with the atmospheric air, resulting in the dull and heavy explosions which were heard; when this fire had, as might readily have been the case, burnt off one or two of the gas connections, its progress would become very rapid; this theory will satisfy all the phenomena of the fire.

Isaac C. Cassin sworn—Incline to Professor Rogers' theory of the fire.

Charles Bullock sworn—Agree with Professor Rogers in his explanation of the cause of the charred appearance of the lathing which fell down in Orne's building; I know that not so much as one ounce of nitro-glycerine—like that used in mining—could be procured from all the druggists in the city of Philadelphia. (This statement was made by the witness in refutation of the "burglar theory.")

Professor Henry Morton sworn—Agree with Professor Rogers' theory accounting for the blackening of the lathing in Orne's building in some points, but not in all; think also that a fire originating by some ordinary accident could not have spread so rapidly as this one did without the aiding presence of some agent such as escaped gas.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Would-be Burglar—A One-armed Thief—Chicken Thieves—Disturbers of the Peace—A Wife-Beater—Robbing a Schooner—Robbed His Sister-in-law—A Highway Robber.

—Policeman O Neill, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, saw an individual acting very suspiciously at the shoe store of James Keenan, at Fifteenth and South streets. He went up to him, and found that he had made an attempt to break into the place. He was arrested, and gave the name of Thomas Farley. He was committed by Alderman Swift for a further hearing.

—On Saturday afternoon John Sayers, a one armed man, went into the shoe store of John Tipton, at Front and Noble streets, and when he entered the place the proprietor noticed that he had but one arm. He left after looking over the stock, and as he went out Mr. Tipton noticed that the empty sleeve looked as though there was something in it. He followed him to Fourth and South streets, where he had him arrested, and a pair of boots were found on him. One of the boots was shoved into the sleeve, while the other was dangling under the coat. Alderman Moore sent him below.

—Henry Williams and Peter Cornelius, colored, were arrested yesterday morning, on Grey's Ferry road, with a bag of chickens, which they stated were stolen from Delaware county. Alderman Dallas sent them to that place for trial.

—A party of roughs went into the lager beer saloon at Third and Poplar streets yesterday morning, and created a disturbance. A policeman was called in, and arrested George Mock, who was bound over by Alderman Eggleton in $600 bail to answer at court.

—John C. Nicholson, living at Twentieth and Ellsworth streets, beat his wife on Saturday, and was held to answer by Alderman Dallas.

—John Sullivan went on board the schooner Black Diamond, lying at Poplar street wharf, at an early hour yesterday morning, and stole 150 hundred weight of iron, 20 fathoms of 6-inch hawser, and 30 fathoms of hauling line, which he placed in a boat, and was rowing down the river when he was overhauled by the Harbor Police. He was taken before Alderman Toland and committed for trial.

—Anna Maria Work entered complaint late last week at the Central Station against Frederick Work, her brother-in-law, of having robbed her of $615. He went to New York, where Detective James Quinn arrested him, and on searching him recovered $568. The robbery was committed at a house on New Market street, where the parties lived together, he taking the money from a bed-ticking. Alderman Kerr, after a hearing, sent Frederick to prison.

—Charles Robinson (colored), living at No. 818 Bedford street, has been committed to prison by Alderman Jones. It is alleged that while Thomas Harback, a lad, was carrying a coat on his arm, which he had to deliver in the western part of the city, the prisoner, at Eighteenth and Arch streets, knocked him down and stole the coat.

—William Brown stole a gun from a schooner which was lying in the Delaware at Willow street wharf. On being taken before Alderman Shoemaker he was bound over for trial.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The number of arrests made by the police during the month of January was 2605, which were divided among the districts as follows:—

District.		District.	
First	105	Fifteenth	46
Second	228	Sixteenth	124
Third	215	Seventeenth	259
Fourth	191	Eighteenth	103
Fifth	214	Del. Harbor	31
Sixth	100	Schuyl. Harbor	8
Seventh	106	Day Sergeants	23
Eighth	107	Reserve	99
Ninth	122	Beggar	46
Tenth	143	Chesnut Hill	..
Eleventh	84	Detectives	51
Twelfth	143		
Thirteenth	37	Total	2605
Fourteenth	31		

BUILDING STATISTICS.—During the month of January the Building Inspectors granted the following number of permits for new buildings and additions:—

Dwellings:—		Shops	7
Two-story	63	Stores	3
Three story	34	Stables	1
Total	97	Total	113
Coach-house	1	Alterations and additions	38
Dye-house	1		
Factory	1		
Sheds	2	Total	151

SCALPED.—Andrew Dougherty, aged forty-six years, living at Fifteenth and Shippen streets, an employe at the buildings at Ninth and Chesnut streets, was struck on the head by a falling brick, which scalped him. He was taken to the University, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was taken to his home.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT GRAIN MERCHANT.—This morning a committee of the Commercial Exchange presented the following resolutions concerning the death of a prominent member of that body:—

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst another member, in the person of Isaac Smith, of the firm of Isaac Smith & Co.; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Isaac Smith this association, and the grain and produce trade, have lost one whose integrity of purpose, suavity of manners, and peculiar virtues endeared him to all with whom he was associated.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to tender the condolence of this association to his bereaved family and make suitable arrangements.

The committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—Charles Cummings, James Oellers, Henry Bumm, Samuel J. Christian, Conrad Grove.

THE SEWERS OF PHILADELPHIA.—During the year 1868 the sewers of the city of Philadelphia cost as follows:—

Authorized in 1867—Assessment bills, $12,061 63; cost to city, $2283 71; paid by property owners, $525·63; total cost, $14,858 81; bills sent to Highway Department, $12 16; total, $14,870 97.

Authorized in 1868—Assessment bills, $48,871 35; cost to city, $11,110 85; paid by property owners, $1110 60; total cost, $60,823 27; bills sent to Highway Department, $269 53; total cost, $61,092 80.

Total built in 1868—Assessment bills, $60,932 98; cost to city, $13,394 56; paid by property owners, $1636·23; total cost, $75,682 08; bills sent to Highway Department, $281 69; grand total, $75,963 77.

During the year the length of sewers, etc., that were laid was 32,664 feet and 6 inches, or about 6 3-16 miles.

THE POLICE.—This morning the Mayor's Office was again crowded by the seekers after policemen's honors, many of whom were accompanied by the members of the Legislature and other Democratic officials. No appointments were announced. Lieutenant Torbert, of the Sixteenth district, handed in his resignation this morning. He has occupied his present position since 1858, and has always been a faithful and energetic officer. Lieutenant Connelly, who forwarded his resignation last week, has consented to remain in his position until a suitable successor can be found.

THE MILITARY TAX.—Some of the residents of the Tenth ward have been exercised to know why Colonel Randall, the military tax collector, should commence his operations in that ward. The truth of the matter is simply this:—That the lists of the Tenth ward are completed, while such is the case in no other ward. Next week the lists in the other wards will be completed, and then the collection of the tax will be commenced in them.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—At a meeting of the Board of Surveyors and Regulators, held at noon to-day, the following business was transacted:—An application to revise the grade on Wayne street from Harvey to Tulpohocken streets was agreed to. The Board then proceeded to the examination of plans of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth sections of the Twenty-first ward. The plan of the Fourteenth section was finally approved, and the Board adjourned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A Young Man Murders his Sister and Commits Suicide.

The telegraph has mentioned the recent tragedy at St. Stephens, N. B., where a young man named Innis murdered his sister, attempted to kill his mother and then committed suicide. The main facts connected with the affair are given as follows, in a letter from Calais, Me.:—

"Innis had been absent from his home or birthplace about twelve years, most of the time at sea, until about three months ago he returned to make his mother, and brothers and sisters a visit. Several days after his arrival, he invited his sister Addie, a lovely and highly esteemed young lady, to take a walk with him. She accepted his invitation, and they came on to the American side and down to the lower village, he desiring her to continue on with him down to Eastport, thirty miles. She mistrusted something wrong with him, and finally induced him to turn back, pretending she was very cold and must go home to get some more clothing. Returning, they took the back street, and at a place where there were no houses near, he stopped her and told her she must never speak to that young man who had been paying attention to her, nor to any other young man but himself. He made her get on her knees and swear she would obey him in this respect. They then went home and she made these facts known to her mother and other friends, whereupon Innis was arrested and sent to the Insane Hospital in St. John, where he has been confined, until a few days since he was released, upon the assumption that his mind had become entirely sound. He came from St. John to Eastport, and from there telegraphed his brother to send him some clothes, as he had made up his mind to go to sea again. This was probably a blind to put the family off their guard. On Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, as Mrs. Innis and Addie were sitting sewing, the daughter heard a noise in the kitchen, and, getting up, told her mother she would see what it was. On opening the door she saw her brother, who, without speaking, hit her in the forehead with a hatchet, cutting a gash some six inches long. She turned and ran towards her mother, when he struck her in the head, and then with one more blow cut her back entirely open. He then made towards his mother, but she ran, and as she passed by the window she saw him killing himself, which he nearly did with a sheath knife, severing himself nearly in twain. A deep gloom overcasts the community, as the young lady was a general favorite, and was to have been married this week."

WEST VIRGINIA.

The New Senator.

The Republican caucus of the West Virginia Legislature have nominated ex-Governor Arthur I. Boreman for United States Senator; and as the Legislature has a Republican majority, his election may be regarded as certain. Governor Boreman has never been in Congress, nor has he held any position which has given him national celebrity; but he is the foremost man in the history of the new State of West Virginia, and, more than any other, commands the regard and respect of the Unionists of that Commonwealth. When, in 1863, the old State of Virginia was divided, and West Virginia constructed, Governor Boreman was chosen Governor unanimously, no vote being cast against him. In 1864 another gubernatorial election was held, and he was again unanimously elected, receiving 19,058 votes. In 1866 he was elected for the third time. A Democratic candidate was put up against him, but he received 23,802 votes to 17,158 for his opponent, a majority of 6644. In 1868 he declined re-election, and now goes to the United States Senate for six years. He succeeds Senator P. G. Van Winkle, one of the seven Senators who voted against the conviction of President Johnson under the articles of impeachment, and of whom it is said that he prepared an opinion in favor of conviction and then voted against it. Governor Boreman is in the prime of life, and is an active radical and thoughtful Republican.

PARAGUAY.

Letter from Porter C. Bliss—He is to be Tried for Conspiracy.

The following letter from Mr. Porter C. Bliss has just been received by his parents in Cattaraugus county, New York:—

U. S FLAGSHIP GUERRIERE, off Montevideo, Dec. 19, 1868.—Dear Parents:—After three months of imprisonment in Paraguay I have been rescued from the grasp of Lopez by the United States squadron under Admiral Davis, and along with my companion, Mr. Masterman, embarked on board the American gunboat Wasp on the 10th inst., and arrived here yesterday. Lopez demanded, as a condition of our surrender, that we should be sent to the United States as prisoners, to be tried there for the alleged offense of conspiring against him, and Admiral Davis accepted the condition. I am under no restraint on board this magnificent vessel, where I am treated with every attention by the officers. In a few days we shall be sent to the United States, so that shortly after receiving this you may expect to hear of my arrival at Washington, where the Government will, doubtless, give the case a thorough investigation, which is my most earnest desire. I forbear to enter upon the thrilling details of what I have seen and experienced during my imprisonment, and will only add that I am in tolerable good health and in excellent spirits. The mail for the United States, of which I have but just received notice, closes in a few minutes, and I have no time to write more. Love to all my brothers, sister-in-law, nephews, and nieces, and above all to yourselves, my ever dear parents. Yours affectionately,

PORTER C. BLISS.

CRIME.

A New York Gambler Robbed of $10,000 in His Own Saloon.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—About 7 o'clock last evening William Morey, one of the attaches of the gaming saloon on the second floor, No. 566 Broadway, was seated in the saloon alone, near one of the windows on the Prince street side. He was gently smoking, the gas not being lit in the apartment, although the street lamps partly relieved the gloom. While thus engaged some one unlocked the door leading into the apartment. This did not surprise him, as several of the persons connected with the place possess a key. Three men entered the room, one of whom, walking over to where Mr. Morey sat, brandished a knife before his face and said:—"Don't move, or I'll stab you." The room was too dark to distinguish the faces of the men, one of whom stood near the door keeping guard, while a second stood ready to assist his comrade with the knife. The glitter of the knife-blade could be seen, however, as the ruffian held it poised ready to strike at the least indication of a shout for help from his victim. Thinking that plunder was the object of his visit, Mr. Morey took from an inside breast-pocket a roll of bills, amounting to $300, and handed it to the thief, telling him to take it and begone with his companions. This did not satisfy them, however. Again telling Mr. Morey that if he made the slightest alarm he would meet with instant death, the robbers threw him on the floor, and gagged and bound him securely. They then took from an inside breast-pocket a package containing $7400 in Treasury notes, his gold watch and chain, and a valuable diamond pin, and with their plunder made good their escape. A short time after their departure, Mr. Morey succeeded in releasing his hands from their confinement and removed the gag. He had received no serious injury at the hands of his assailants, although they had used him rather roughly. Proceeding to the Franklin Street Police Station, he related what had befallen him to Captain Jourdan. They returned to the saloon, and on examination it was ascertained that no violence had been used in effecting an entrance. Either the thieves had been given one of the seven keys carried by the proprietor, Mr. Garvin, the employes, and a few of the frequenters of the place, or they had procured a false key. It is more than probable that some one who knew that Mr. Morey was in the habit of carrying a large sum of money about him had acquainted the thieves with the fact, and had, perhaps, loaned a key for the purpose of admitting them into the room.

Captain Jourdan questioned the officer on the post, and an old man who keeps an apple stand on the corner of Prince street and Broadway, with reference to the affair. Both stated that they had seen three men hanging around that vicinity in the early part of the evening, but had thought nothing of it, as it is the custom of many of those suspicious characters who inhabit the Eighth ward to frequent that neighborhood in the evening. This robbery is one of the boldest that has taken place in this city for many years. Owing to the darkness of the room, Mr. Morey can give but a very imperfect description of the thieves, and the chances for their apprehension are very poor.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The Money market is sufficiently easy at 7 per cent., with exceptions at 6 per cent., but the return of currency and country bank balances from the South and West is yet to be felt in the direction of increased loans and discounts. There is already, however, a good inquiry for prime merchant paper, and also some disposition to make loans on stock collateral on 15@30 days' notice. Domestic exchanges are generally in favor of New York, or if adverse, as at New Orleans, the difference is too slight to require the transmission of currency from New York. Trade shows, for the week past, some improvement in the line of exports, and we learn that on Saturday freight engagements to a fair extent were made for cotton per steamer to Liverpool. That market begins to exhibit signs of responding to the recent speculation on this side. Our exports to Liverpool are now 94,287 bales less than to the same date last season, while the receipts of the crop, on the seaboard, by the *Circular* of Messrs. Easton, are 94,506 bales more; or, including the overland receipts, as made up by the *Financial Chronicle*, 228 380 bales more. Last week Great Britain only took 19,095 bales out of 85,905 bales received at all the ports. Less than 700,000 bales out of a crop now variously estimated at from 2,550 000 to 2,700,000 bales have yet gone forward to foreign markets; our own spinners have taken 350,000 bales, and the stocks on hand (a large portion of which is held on speculation) have increased 317,000 bales, all exclusive of the overland account by the *Chronicle*. These facts should tell favorably upon the foreign exchanges later in the season, and indirectly upon the price of gold, were the latter otherwise governed than by the capricious ups and downs of the gold-room. The business in foreign merchandise continues to show a decided improvement over last winter, and the amount upon which customs duties were paid in January is full 33⅓ per cent. in excess of the same month in 1868."

From the Herald.

"Money was in ample supply during the week at seven per cent. The exceptional transactions at six per cent, were fluctuating in amount from day to day. The remittances from the West are still coming quite freely, and the banks report that our merchants are making their collections with greater facility. Money is not going so abundantly to the South. The planters have nearly all realized, and the cotton is now in the hands of brokers or dealers with New York connection or of New York origin. A Georgia paper says that many of the farmers of that State have now stored away in their money boxes all the way from $1000 to $8000 and $10,000, the proceeds of last year's crops. This is more money than they have seen for a long, long time, and they begin to feel rich already.

"The gold premium was firm during the greater portion of the week under large purchases for shipment and on speculative account. It transpired that considerable amounts of Government bonds and railway stocks had been sent to Europe, and the week closed with a decline in the price. The reaction in the stock market was also, sympathetically, operative in inducing sales."

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 1.—Arrived, ship Edwards, from Baker's Island, for orders. Passed in, ship Argueno, from Boston: barque Italia, brig Mississippi, from Demerara; schooner Sea View, from Martinique. Passed out, barques Acquidsoo and Wayfarer, for Rio; Delaware, for Demerara; Janet, for Liverpool; Mary A. Marshall and brig Fides, for Belfast; brigs Nicola and Maria, for Montevideo; Ortolan, for Bavaria; Virginia Dare, for Savannah; Jennie Morton, for Aspinwall; Euderus, for Cuba; schooners Susan Fitzgerald, for Liverpool, and Harriet Baker for Cuba.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS
AND
PARTY INVITATIONS,
the latest and most fashionable styles.
NEW FRENCH PAPERS.
Just received, a new assortment of very desirable patterns.
Monograms and Initials stamped in colors gratis.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
9 1mws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
Just received, a large assortment
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
STAMPED IN COLORS GRATIS.
J. LINERD,
10 12mwstm No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

CONNECTICUT

Further Details of the Great Disaster at Danbury.

The Stroudsburg Murderers, Orme and Brooks, to be Executed on the 26th Inst.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Disaster at Danbury.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 1.—The most terrible disaster that ever occurred in Danbury happened last night, destroying a number of lives and much property. About 7 o'clock in the evening the upper Kohanza dam, which supplied the borough with water, gave way, letting down the water with such force as to carry away the lower dam also. The water of the two dams, thus let loose, formed an irresistible force, and carried away all before is. Flint's dam, which was carried away by the flood last summer, was again destroyed. Upper Main street bridge was carried away, also Saline fork avenue and White street bridges, while Patck street bridge, and the ones at Lacy, Hoyt, and other streets were rendered almost impassable. Houses and small buildings were carried down stream and destroyed. Immense cakes of ice, with rocks, trees, etc., were carried a great distance. A house in the north of the town, occupied by the family of A. Clark, was carried away, and the inmates, a man, his wife, and a boy, were al drowned. The wife and child were found in the stream near Myrtle avenue, and the husband was picked up near Peck's ditch. At the latter place the body of Miss Humphrey was found; and near at hand the bodies of Mrs. Husted and Mrs. Charles Andrews were recovered. Thus far five bodies have been found; but as a number of persons are missing, it is feared they have been drowned. It is supposed that twelve or fifteen lives were lost.

Death Warrants Issued.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—The Governor this morning issued warrants for the execution, on Friday, the 26th of February, of William Brooks and Charles Orme, sentenced to be hung at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, for the murder of Theodore Brodhead.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	159½	West. Union Tel.	38¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	38¼	Cleveland & Toledo	104½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96	Toledo & Wab.	64¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93	Mil. & St. Paul R.	63½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91½	Adams Express	69
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	90½	United States	55½
Chi. and R. I. R.	130	Tenn. 6s, new	67
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	119¾	Gold	135¾
Pacific Mail S. Co.	118¼	Market irregular.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maguire Homicide.

Continued from the First Page.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. James Devereaux, charged with the murder of Patrick F. Maguire, which was begun on Saturday afternoon, was resumed this morning. The defendant is a man about 25 years old, medium-sized, and apparently of the laboring class. This being a case less than murder in the first degree, bail was granted in the first instance and the defendant has been at large. He is represented by F. Amedee Bregy and Christian Kneass, Esqs. The occurrence for which he is called upon to answer took place at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, on the 13th of February last, under the following circumstances, as alleged by the Commonwealth:—The defendant and a companion, followed by a dog belonging to the former, were walking along the street, when the deceased joined them and kicked the dog. This angered the defendant and caused him to remonstrate with the deceased, who retorted that he would as willingly kick the master as the dog. A fight between the two ensued, in which the defendant struck the deceased a heavy blow upon his jaw, fracturing the bone. This shock aggravated the highly diseased condition of the deceased and brought on death.

The examination of the Commonwealth's witnesses was in progress when our report closed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—William Morlay vs. John Hertzler and John Daily. An action to recover rent and of replevin to recover goods in the hands of the plaintiff, the defense alleging unlawful eviction from the premises. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—John Drumm and Christiana, his wife, to use, vs. David Titlow, executor. An action to recover on a bond. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $3651.

Wernway & Co. vs. James Eccles. An action to recover money advanced on goods. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Graham vs. Mullicken. An action of ejectment to try the title to property in Mount Vernon street, above Eighteenth. Verdict for plaintiff, $812·62, mesne profits.

George C. Slurain vs. the Walnut and Chesnut streets Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained in a collision with one of defendants' cars at Twelfth and Chesnut streets, last April, by which plaintiff's carriage was destroyed. The defense denied negligence on their part. On trial.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC.—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams. Several judgments in country cases were given this morning, and the argument of the city list was resumed.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read—The new period for jury trials was begun to-day, but no cases were taken up.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week at full prices. 1600 head arrived and sold at 9½@10c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 8@9c. for fair to good do., and 5@7c. ℔ pound gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
86 Owen Smith, Western, 6½@9¼, gr.
85 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@10, gr.
16 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7@8¾, gr.
100 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9½, gr.
80 P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7½@9¾ gr.
72 Jas. S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@10, gr.
20 B. McFillen, Western, 8@9, gr.
90 James McFillen, Western, 7@9½, gr.
40 E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9, gr.
52 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 9@10, gr.
175 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@10, gr.
100 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9¾, gr.
110 H. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@9½, gr.
30 H. Chain, Western, 6@7¼, gr.
100 John Smith & Bro, Western, 7@10, gr.
89 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6½@8¾, gr.
100 Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 7@8½, gr.
80 Hope & Co., Western, 8@9, gr.
37 M. Dryfoos, Western, 6¾@7½, gr.
62 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6½@7½, gr.
60 S. Steenberg, Virginia, 6@8½, gr.
38 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@9½ gr.
26 D. Branson, Chester co., 7@8½, gr.
26 W. Duffy, Western, 5@7, gr.
15 Jesse Miller, Chester co., 7@8½, gr.
40 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 5@9¾, gr.
40 Kimble & Wallace, Chester co., 7@10, gr.
18 S. Houn, Delaware co., 6@7½, gr.
33 J. McArdle, Western, 6@9¼, gr.
15 Rosenberg, Pennsylvania, 5½@6, gr.
8 Lerok, Pennsylvania, 5½@6, gr.
25 J. Latia, Chester co., 5½@9½, gr.

Cows were unchanged; 150 head were sold at $45@65 for springers, and $50@85 ℔ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were firmly held at the late advance; 6000 head sold at 6@8c. ℔ lb., gross.

Hogs were in demand at an advance; 3000 head sold at the different yards at $16@16·50 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives To-day.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Pomeroy (Kan.) presented the memorial of the Kansas Legislature, asking Congress to reimburse that State the expenses incurred in repelling the invasion of the rebels under General Price.

Mr. Pomeroy also presented several petitions for woman suffrage.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented the petition of 119 merchants and citizens of New York in behalf of the Commercial Navigation Company, setting forth objections to the existing arrangements by which the mails of the United States are carried under contracts with foreigners.

Mr. Cole, from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the University of Kentucky for damage to their building and apparatus while occupied as a United States Hospital.

Mr. Conkling objected to the resolution, because it proposed to authorize the Court of Claims to investigate claims for damage done to real estate, contrary to an existing statute.

Mr. Drake took the same view, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of negroes of Georgia, setting forth the "barbaric outrages" committed upon their rights as citizens of the United States, and praying for the interference of Congress in their behalf. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Henderson, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and recommended its indefinite postponement.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the joint resolution making an appropriation for the improvement and extension of the Interior Department building, and authorizing the Secretary to rent an additional building, was taken up.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) opposed the resolution as authorizing extravagance.

Mr. Fessenden explained, and defended it as necessary for the convenience and health of the employes. The second section authorizes the removal or distribution of the models which have been seventeen years on exhibition in the department, and in regard to this Mr. Fessenden said that the committee had become satisfied that the preservation of old models was unnecessary, and must be stopped now or before long.

Mr Willey (W. Va.) moved to amend that models should be kept 21 years instead of 17. Carried.

Mr. Conkling could not conquer his repugnance to giving to the present Administration authority to spend money or to do anything requiring good judgment and good faith, if the matter could possibly be postponed until after the 4th of March.

Mr. Fessenden said he had never heard of the Secretary of the Interior having abused any power to expend money given him by Congress, and therefore was quite willing to entrust the matter to his honesty and discretion.

Mr. Ferry said he had incautiously ventured into the atmosphere of certain rooms in the Interior Department under the present arrangement and had found it poisonous, and he thought it absolutely necessary that the Secretary should be authorized to make the proposed changes.

Mr. Hendricks concurred in this view.

Mr. Cragin was willing that the clerks in the Interior Department should breathe better air, but was opposed to authorizing any changes which might crowd and cripple the Patent Bureau of the department, because in that bureau the inventors of the country were deeply interested.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Beck presented the petition of merchants and dealers in distilled spirits, residing in the Fifth Congressional district of Kentucky, praying for a modification of the Internal Revenue law of July 2, 1868, and especially of sections 23 and 56 of that act. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Brooks presented the petition of the president, professors, and students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, for a reorganization of the naval medical corps. Referred to Naval Committee.

Under the call of States and Territories, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Boutwell, relating to the sale of United States bonds and bullion. To Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. Eliot (Mass.), to prevent the collection of illegal imports under color of State authority, meaning the tax on railroad passengers. To Committee on Commerce.

The bill declares it unlawful for officers of railroad companies to collect or pay over to any State or municipal officer, or into a State or municipal treasury, any tax or impost levied upon persons transported to or from any State or district of the United States, or levied on the compensation paid by such persons for transportation.

By Mr. White, remitting the legacy tax on a legacy to a female institution in Bath, New York. To Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Robinson, for the increase of the salary of the President of the United States to $100,000, and for the payment of $75,000 to the widow and children of Abraham Lincoln. To Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. Haight, supplementary to the act of May 23, 1865, calling out the national forces. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Cobb, joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, praying Congress to make appropriations to improve the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Orth, a joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature relative to the harbor of Michigan City. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Shanks, directing the Secretary of the Navy to deliver possession and title, without cost to the Greek Government, through its accredited Minister to this Government, of the two monitors, the Miantonomah and Agawam, in their present condition, and where they now lie in harbor. To Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Dickey, to refund certain taxes illegally collected in the Internal Revenue Department. To Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Kellogg, to revise a grant of land to Alabama for a railroad from Selma to Gadsden, and to conform the same to the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad Company. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Haughey, a joint resolution of the General Assembly of Alabama for the improvement of the Tennessee. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Spalding, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the mode of choosing electors for President and Vice-President, and for Representatives in Congress. To the Committee on the Judiciary.

It proposes the creation of electoral districts by Congress in each State, each such district to choose an elector for President and Vice-President.

By Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, relating to the Cherokee neutral lands. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, to amend section 2 of the act of February 28, 1867, for the relief of certain drafted men.

By Mr. Driggs, several bills in reference to grants of public lands to the State of Michigan. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Wilson (Iowa), to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Higby, granting aid the construction of the San Diego Railroad. To Pacific Railroad Committee.

Also, to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco. To Committee on Military Affairs.

Brigham Young.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Delegate Hooper has received a telegram from Salt Lake to day, denying the report that Brigham Young had been attacked by paralysis. He is quite well.

Storm on the Northeastern Coast.

By Atlantic Cable.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Feb. 1.—A storm has prostrated the telegraph lines connecting European cities with the Atlantic cable.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The League Island Appropriation—New Telegraph Scheme—The Seal Fisheries.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Dismissals in the Philadelphia Custom House.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, offered the following this afternoon, which was agreed to:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the members of the House that, acting upon an order issued to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia dismissed twelve men employed in the Custom House of that city, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, acting upon the suggestion of certain official personages residing in Philadelphia, refused to concurm the dismissal of the men dismissed by the Collector of said port, and named twelve other men for dismissal, which action on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury is believed to be without precedent or warrant of law, and that it is in contemplation on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to order payment to be made to the said men dismissed by the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, therefore,

Resolved That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the House of Representatives the correspondence upon this subject between the Treasury Department and the Collector and the Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, and that he be requested to suspend payment to the officers dismissed by the Collector until further action of Congress.

The China Telegraph.

The Senate Commerce Committee to-day reported the China Telegraph bill, connecting our telegraph system with the whole of Asia and Europe. The subsidy is stricken out. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a man-of-war to make a survey and aid in the work. The company is compelled to finish it in three years, and they are to have the exclusive control for fourteen years.

The Seal Fisheries.

The House Commerce Committee will report Eliot's bill on the seal fisheries of Alaska, which provides for giving the contract out to the highest bidder. Also for a tax of $1·50 for each seal killed, besides a royalty to Government of three dollars.

The Reduction of Officers.

The Senate Military Committee have come to no conclusion with reference to Wilson's bill to reduce the number of officers in the army. They will confer with General Grant before any definite action is taken.

Defeated.

Orth's bill about St. Domingo was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

The Constitutional Amendment

which passed the House on Saturday will be strongly opposed in the Senate, as the Judiciary Committee do not regard it with favor

League Island Naval Station.

Mr. Myers, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill to-day, making an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars to construct a naval station at League Island. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

FROM NEW YORK.

Verdict in the Rogers Murder Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The jury in the Rogers murder case found a verdict to-day that the deceased came to his death from a stab wound in the abdomen at the hand of some party or parties unknown. They further state it to be their belief that a considerable portion of the evidence was deliberate perjury. The prisoners were taken before the District Attorney, who refused to take any action in the matter of their release for the present.

Action of the New York Stock Board.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—In accordance with a resolution adopted some time ago by the New York Stock Board, reciting that no stock of any company a registry of whose stock is not kept in some responsible bank or some satisfactory agency, etc., would be called in either board after January 30, the following stocks were to-day omitted from the regular list:—Wells & Fargo, Adams' Express, United States Express, Erie Railway, and Erie preferred.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 1.—An engine attached to a freight train on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded near Barnesville to-day, killing the engineer and fireman, and severely injuring three train men.

United States Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Cameron thought the resolution proposed to expend too much money.

The Speaker thought it poor economy for Senators to subject their innocent fellow-citizens employed in the Interior Department to a health-destroying atmosphere for the sake of saving some money.

Mr. Cameron believed that the Government employes in Washington were remarkably well cared for, and felt quite confident that most of them would survive until March 4, when there would come into power a new administration, which it would be safe to trust with the expenditure of money.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) regarded that portion of the resolution authorizing the destruction of models as the entering wedge for the abolition of the Patent Office.

The resolution was further discussed by Messrs. Willey and Fessenden.

Mr. Conkling moved an amendment providing that the resolution should not take effect until the 15th of April, 1869.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb 1—Cotton firm; 900 bales sold at 29¾. Flour dull and declining; superfine $5 75@6 25, extras $6·70@7, choice $7·05@7 50, fancy $7 25@9, California $6 85@8 for old and $8·75@10·75 for new. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and declining; 28 000 bushels sold: mixed Western 91@93c. Oats have; 20 000 bushels Western sold at 74@76½ afloat and in store. Beef quiet. Pork active and firm: new Mess $31·25; Prime $25 25@26·25. Lard firm: steam rendered $2.·50@20 85. Whisky quiet and quotations nominal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000	5-20s '65. cp.	108½	100	sh Read R.....s30.	48
$400	do.	108⅜	100	do...rg&in.	48½
$500	City 6s. New..ls.	100¼	11	do	48⅜
$[illegible]	5-20s '62. cp.	112	42	do	48⅜
$1000	W Jersey 6s...ls.	90	100	do.....s30.	48
100	sh Cata Pf.....s5.	34¼	200	do.b5wn&int.ls.48	3-16
100	do.....b30.	34½	100	do.b30wn..48	3-16
15	sh F & M B.....d.	123¾	100	do.....2d..48	3-16
100	sh Penna R....s5.	57¼	100	do.....b30.	48½
100	do.....s60.	57⅛	100	do.....b30.	48
8	do	57⅜	100	do	48
17	do	57¼	100	do.....b30.	48
100	sh Bestonville	11½	100	do.....c.	48
100	do.....c.	11½	200	do	48
20	sh Leh V R.	56½	100	do.....b30.	48
6	do	56½	300	do...ls. b30	48
500	sh Leh Nav.....ls.	31½	100	do.....c.	48

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT street. 1 15wfm

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 23 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 23 3m